THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Doheny's Democrats Endorse McAdoo; Teapot Scandal Forces Navy Head Out

BRITISH DOCK STRIKE HALTS U. S. MAILS

Every Port In United Kingdom Is Tied Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 18.—Five thousand bags of American mail were held up here today because of the national dock workers' strike.

Two thousand bags were landed from liners which arrived from the United States over the week end, but the striking dock workers refused to move the mail.

Labor Cabinet Discusses Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The labor cabinet met this afternoon to discuss the nation-wide strike of 110,000 workers which has tied up shipping and paralyzed transportation at every port in the United Kingdom with the exception of London.

It was understood the cabinet undoubtedly would approve immediate intervention by premier Ramsay MacDonald.

Strike Has Paralyzing Effect.

The paralyzing effect of the strike, which started at noon Saturday after final negotiations between union leaders and employers to reach a compromise of the men's demand for a two shilling a day increase failed, became apparent today.

Already there is a serious shortage of meat in the country. Meat porters, in sympathy with the dock workers who are holding up the unloading of beef ships by the strike, refused to handle cold storage stocks.

The London newspapers reduced their size, because of a threatened shortage in print paper.

Railwaymen Help Dockers.

John Bromley, head of the Society of Enginemen and Firemen, the organization which recently won its strike, has ordered those members employed in and around the docks to assist the dockers in every way.

In Liverpool, the warehousemen are out in sympathy with the dockers following the breaking off of their own wage negotiations. Dock railway workers in Liverpool also struck and the shipments of food from the warehouses are stopped completely.

Prices have begun to rise thruout Great Britain as the prospects of an early shortage of foodstuffs increases. There is said to be but a weeks supply of meat and homegrown vegetables but much doubt is expressed as to whether the strike will be over in that length of time.

The dockers are affiliated with the transport workers in the largest union in the British labor movement. The union has nine members in parliament with Ben Tillet as their leader.

No more toward bringing the employers and dockers together has been made as yet but Frank Hodges, now civil head of the admiralty, has suggested that the dockers refer their demands to the council of the Trades Union Congress. Ben Tillet has made no answer to the suggestions yet.

The dockers union is in a strategic position and unless the Labor Party government interferes they will undoubtedly win their demands of two shillings per day increase.

THE OPTIMIST

Well, I've Got the Barrel, Anyway.

Mellon Juggled Treasury Accounts To Defeat Bonus, Is Soldiers' Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Soldier bonus advocates in congress will confer this week with Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, and Representative Fairchild, New York, regarding a possible congressional investigation of charges that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon misled President Harding and is misleading President Coolidge concerning the condition of the treasury, in order to defeat the bonus.

Miller and Fairchild made their charges in speeches at American Legion meetings in New York. They charged:

Miller and Fairchild made their charges in speeches at American Legion meetings in New York. They charged:

That each time a bonus estimate was asked for, treasury officials made their cost higher.

That figures were "juggled" so that Mr. Harding was led to believe there would be a treasury deficit whereas it turned out there was a $300,000,000 surplus.

That by the same sort of juggling, Mr. Coolidge is being led to oppose granting of a bonus.

When the charges were taken to Mellon, he said his denial of them could not be made too emphatic.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

School Children Slain by Speeding Southern R. R. Train

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18. — Two children were killed and two others injured near here today when a school bus was hit by a speeding Southern Railway passenger train.

W. M. Harper, 16, was driving the bus. One of his sisters, Virginia Harper, 12, and Ruby Brown, 11, were killed. A heavy fog was blamed for the accident.

Many Die in Fires.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18—Fires in Illinois cost 95 lives, 55 injuries and caused $4,462,332 damage, according to the monthly report of state fire marshal Gamber. Of the 95 deaths, 42 were victims of the fire and explosion at the Pekin plant of the Corn Products company.

DICTATORS IN BAVARIA QUIT; OUST LANDTAG

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 18—Dictator von Kahr and General Lossow, heads of the Bavarian government, resigned today.

The dictatorship powers held by the former were returned to the Bavarian state cabinet.

Retirement of von Kahr lightens the Marx government's ever-recurrent problem of adjusting controversies with Bavaria.

Von Kahr and General Lossow were known as "putschists"—conspirators against the republican government.

They had become extremely unpopular in Munich because of a story that the former broke his word of honor in connection with the recently frustrated "beer cellar putsch," a thing unbearable from an officer or government head.

Munich messages report that a plebiscite regarding dissolution of the landtag, or Bavarian parliament, has shown a majority in favor of dissolution.

Contrary to expectations, Colonel Seisser, head of the state police in Bavaria, who was supposed to be in the conspiracy with von Kahr and General Lossow, did not resign.

RAIL WING OF C. P. P. A. IS MCADOO'S

Railway Union Leaders Give Confidence Vote

William Gibbs McAdoo will not withdraw as a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, it was definitely decided yesterday at a meeting of 200 democrats, including representatives of the sixteen standard railway unions, held in the Crystal Room of the Great Northern Hotel.

Incidentally, the resolution of confidence in McAdoo, submitted by representatives of the railway unions, is a clear indication that the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will, in the event of McAdoo receiving the democratic nomination, be a mere ratification meeting, unless strife develops in the meantime.

The resolution submitted and signed by the railway representatives is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1924.

WHEREAS, the propriety of Mr. William G. McAdoo's actions in connection with certain oil interests have been questioned and his availability as a candidate for President of the United States is now under consideration, and

WHEREAS, careful inquiry has failed to indicate that Mr. McAdoo has done anything improper or immoral,

THEREFORE, be it Resolved that we, as representatives of Railroad Labor assert our belief that his availability as a candidate has not been impaired and that there is no valid reason why any fair minded person should oppose Mr. McAdoo's nomination on account of the allegations made regarding his association as attorney for the Oil Company. REPRESENTING LABOR:

Signed: Timothy Shea, E. J. Ross, Thomas Clohessy, Frank M. Burns, J. A. Sylvester, J. A. Franklin, J. G. Luhrsen, E. J. Manion, E. H. Fitzgerald, Martin F. Ryan, T. H. Fjpsdale, L. S. Sheppard, A. O. Wharton, James J. Forester, B. M. Jewell, Timothy Healy.

Walsh for McAdoo.

A telegram from Senator Walsh of Montana, who has taken the leading part in the oil exposures, endorsing McAdoo was largely instrumental in swinging the conference to the son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson whose connection with the Doheny oil interests almost ruined his political career. The Walsh telegram expressed complete confidence in McAdoo and discounted any bad effect his employment as Doheny's attorney, for a $250,000 fee, might have had.

The telegram reads as follows:

"I am committed to the candidacy of William G. McAdoo, whose character is untouched by any revelation

(Continued on page 2)

WALSH BOOSTS THE MCADOO CANDIDACY DESPITE OILY RECORD

McAdoo was not involved in oil corruption, Senator Walsh, Montana, chairman of the senato committee investigating the oil leases, declared in a telegram to the Chicago conference.

Walsh pledged his support to McAdoo's presidential candidacy.

"I am committed to the candidacy of William G. McAdoo," Walsh's telegram stated.

"I should regard any effort to place another progressive candidate in the field as serving the interests of the Republican party.

"I am most deeply appreciative that any citizen should deem me worthy of elevation to the presidency***** but I am unable to give countenance to any movement to that end."

Walsh has been suggested as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination in the event McAdoo's name was withdrawn.

PARLEYS HALT AS BOSSES WRANGLE OVER PACT PERIOD

Coal Wage Sessions Are Deadlocked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—Miners and operators of the central competitive field, resumed the task today of trying to reach agreement on a new contract.

Operators during the week-end vacation sought to compose their internal differences over the question of a one or a three year agreement at the present wage scale.

The miners' delegates said they were simply marking time until the operators decided on the length of time of the agreement and then will open their fight for a four year contract.

The session, which has been deadlocked for a week, showed no indications of making any progress today.

The mine workers are holding out defiantly for a four-year agreement in the bituminous fields.

Operators opposed to the union program but willing to continue the present wage on a short term contract basis appeared to be having internal differences. One faction in the operators' ranks was in favor of attempting to compromise with the miners on a three-year basis while the opposition would listen to nothing but a year to year agreement.

The disagreement among the operators gave the miners renewed confidence and they were preparing to hold out indefinitely for their original demands. They were convinced that a settlement would be reached soon.

Phil H. Penna, Indiana operator, declared today that 65,000,000 tons of coal were mined as insurance against a strike.

Reject Longer Workday.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 18. — Switzerland today, by referendum, rejected a proposal to increase the working hours in factories to fifty-four weekly. The vote was 433,000 against 316,000.

DENBY QUITS; OIL GRAFT IS REAL REASON

Pressure on President Cans Naval Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary of the Navy Denby today resigned from the cabinet. President Coolidge accepted the resignation.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt also offered his resignation and the President will decide within a short time whether to accept it.

Friends Couldn't Help Him.

Denby's decision to quit came just as his friends were beginning a campaign here to "clear his name" from the criticism attaching to him on the oil leases.

Two Detroit lawyers, Hal H. Smith and George L. Canfield, sought means of getting to the public what they called "the truth about Denby."

The two attorneys were sent here by Michigan friends of Denby. They said in a statement that Denby does not want his friends to interfere, but declared it was necessary that steps be taken to "give Edwin Denby somehow, somewhere, a fair hearing."

"Lost" Coolidge's Confidence.

Denby has quit, it was indicated on high authority, because he feels he has lost President Coolidge's confidence and that he cannot therefore remain as a member of the cabinet.

Mr. Coolidge was in conference with Denby by telephone this morning and later Theodore Clark, the president's personal secretary, went to Denby's office.

Denby left his office a short time later. He said he had "absolutely nothing to say" but would issue a statement at four o'clock. It was stated by an official close to the situation that Denby's decision was the result of his own "matured judgment" and not because of any suggestion from the White House.

Resignation Predicted.

The DAILY WORKER on Saturday told the imminence of Denby's withdrawal from the cabinet, because of the withdrawal of the president's support of the projected polar flight

(Continued on page 2.)

SENATE COMMITTEE GETS NEW DOPE ON OFFICIALS' SPECULATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.— A sensational "confession" has provided the senate oil investigators with new evidence relating to oil speculation, it was learned today.

Committee members declined to reveal who made the confession and were carefully guarding details of the new evidence. Several subpoenaes have been issued, however, for "important witnesses" whose names are being withheld for the present.

Are You Reading "A WEEK" by Libedinsky--Here's Third Installment

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) —The Russian Communist Party is at grips with counter-revolution. Earlier Installments told of the party meeting in the City Circus and the economic crisis. The farmers must have seed grain, but seed grain waits on railroad transportation and railroad transportation waits on fuel. If the Red Army is sent out for fuel and bandits and counter-revolutionists may seize the town. The party decides to take the risk.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

* * * *

CHAPTER II, CONTINUED.

THE horse flung up the Spring mud from the road and people's voices sounded noisy and cheerful. . . . And Klimin, after long, long months was careless and happy, just as if some one had taken a dustcover from his soul. It had seemed that during these last months he had thought of nothing but work, that he had lived from day to day in its ceaseless rhythm, and only now he understood that all that time she had been present in the furthest corner of his mind.

He had met her first at a meeting of the Party Committee; she had golden hair carelessly wound into a lump, surrounding her head with a gold aureole, and falling over her eyes and her severe, serious forehead with its wrinkle in the middle. They met often in Party work and he knew that she was in the Political Department, and that before the revolution she had been a village schoolmistress, and had entered the Party in 1918. She had retained from her teaching the habit of speaking loudly, clearly, with affectionately persuasive, protective intonations, as if she were talking with her pupils. And during her reports, Klimin often ceased to understand the words, and only listened to the soft rise and fall of her voice and admired the joyful blue smile that lived in her eyes, a smile that did not harmonize with the severe expression of her mouth. And now and again he caught himself watching the movement of her strong little hand, that replied so firmly to a handshake, the mechanical movement of her long fingers, in the light touch of which was to be divined so much delicacy hidden from men. Catching himself, with slight annoyance, he had thown off these ideas.

But like this, rosy-cheeked, healthy, tall, carrying her gold-haired head on her well-knit body, he had not known her long. The typhus epidemic that seized the town laid her for six weeks in a hospital. And, swallowed up in a feverish struggle with plots, banditism and typhus, he almost forgot her, and, meeting her after her illness, had not known her at first. She had grown pale, literally bloodless, her cheeks and lips had faded, and her shaved head seemed naked and fragile. Her eyes had grown larger and more transparent, and weariness after her severe illness remained in them for a long time.

Often, Klimin noticed, she went to sleep during some report or other, laying her pink shaven head on her arm, and then started up, a weary smile lighting her eyes. Sometimes, after the meetings, they talked of politics, of the life of the Party, of current work, and soon adopted the comradely "thou" that joins the Communists of a huge country in a single united family. But not only had there been no words of love between them; there had been none of friendship even, and indeed there had been no time to think of personal experiences—work was too feverish and left too little leisure. Only, before her departure, in the moment of hurried leave-taking, a profound youthful desire had whispered to Klimin to kiss her lips.

She rarely smiled and her quiet laugh he heard for the first time now, in the midst of the bustle and hurry of the railway station, as he helped her to carry her bundles of literature. He saw her now quite different from what she had been: she had browned and grown thinner; her hair had grown again; her movements seemed quicker and she laughed with a quiet happy laugh. Hurriedly replying to her questions, he told her of the current work of the Party Committee, of the general state of affairs in the district, of the project for getting wood. . . . And, as they drove into the town along the road, silvery and glistening with snow and mud, Klimin caught himself feeling that there was something or other he had not told her, the most important of all.

In the crowd that pressed together on the narrow station platform, among the Red Army men on leave with their weather-beaten faces, and the peasants losing their heads in the unaccustomed bustle of the station, two other people also met, and after they had greeted each other, one of them said:

"Look! The President of the Cheka . . . there, with a woman."

"And she?"

"Of the Party. . . ." The one who replaid was a fat mouzhik with a big red beard, in the long sheepskin coat of a sledge driver, with a whip in his hands and a worn fur cap on his head, from beneath which drops of sweat rolled on his forehead.

The other—well-built, in a short yellow fur coat tightly enclosing his strong body, and a black Red army helmet with a big red star. He had blue eyes and a handsome sensitive mouth. . . . On his sleeve were sewn a star and two chevrons—but in his walk, his carriage, in every turn of the head was the regular officer. He had just arrived and had a travelling bag in his hand. His eyes looked carefully and with enmity at Klimin and Simkova, observing and marking their every movement.

"Let's get along quickly. . . . I have found a room in the house of some one here . . . one of the Jews. But he helps us, gives money, and twice saved me and hid me. What sort of documents have you got?"

"I am travelling from the District Staff to be at the disposal of the local War Commissariat as a military specialist. . . . My name . . . Repin, Boris, and in my service record, two years of work in the Red Army. Officially thanked therefore. . . ."

They were already driving thru the streets and from time to time the red-haired one bent down from the driver's seat and talked to Repin:

"And we did not expect you. . . . As soon as I heard that they had destroyed your organization, I thought—that's the end, I shall not see you again. . . . Small military strength here now. . . . Scattered thru the villages and factories. . . . Now the peasantry are for us. . . . There is no seed in the villages. . . . With God's help we'll give them a thrashing. . . ."

(To Be Continued Wednesday)

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS READY FOR BIG STRIKE

Walkout Is Set For Secret Date

Failing to receive any reply from the employers in the ladies' garment industry to their repeated demands to affect a settlement with the union strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has completed organization of machinery to carry on a strike. A strike has been decided on but is being kept secret. Not only the 10,000 girls and women in the dressmaking industry will be called out but the 3,000 men who are employed as cloak makers will also walk out, it was said at the union headquarters.

Cloakmakers to Fight Thugs.

The cloak makers will remain out on strike for a couple of days to organize for the protection of the women members of the union from the violence that is feared from the thugs and sluggers of the bosses. As soon as the cloak makers are sure they can protect the women members of the union they will return to work.

The strike committee at a meeting Sunday decided to give the bosses till Monday night to answer the demands of the union. Up to a late hour last night the union had received no answer.

Demand 5-Day Week.

The garment workers are demanding a five-day forty-hour week with pay for forty-four hours, unemployment insurance, and the setting up of machinery for settling disputes that arise between the workers and the bosses.

For the last nine months the union has been conducting an intensive organization campaign. In a letter to the dress manufacturers the union pointed out that since 1916 there has been a steady drift in the dress industry toward the return of the sweat shop conditions that existed before the coming of the union.

The only statement the union would make about the date of the strike was that "it will be called in the very near future."

McAdoo Gets the Railroad Wing of Cleveland Conference

(Continued from page 1)

made to the Senate committee investigating the naval oil leases.

"I should regard any effort to place another progressive candidacy in the field as an effort in the interests of the republican party to divert the public mind from the iniquities of the present administration and as a contribution to the plan of the great interests allied to defeat the former distinguished secretary of the treasury.

"I am most deeply appreciative that you or any other citizen should deem me worthy of elevation to the presidency. And I thank you and those associated with you most cordially, but am unable to give countenance to any movement to that end."

The name of B. M. Jewell, head of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, signed to resolution of confidence, is believed to show that the executive council of the Federation approves of the McAdoo candidacy officially and a statement to this effect is expected soon from President Gompers.

Marsh Sounds Warning.

The only note of pessimism sounded at the conference came from Benjamin Marsh, national representative of the farmers' council, who declared that the farmers were disgusted with both old parties and were going to organize a farmer-labor party to contest the coming elections.

Now that the renovating of McAdoo has been accomplished to the satisfaction of his democratic supporters it is planned to intensify the work for his nomination that was halted by the Teapot Dome exposures.

Galloway Miners Aid Locked Out Men In Fennelton Field

GALLOWAY, W. Va., Feb. 18.—A $200 donation was forwarded by Galloway local of the United Mine Workers to their locked out brothers at Fennelton, W. Va., and a committee of two miners was selected to investigate conditions in that field.

The Fennelton miners have been locked out for three years. They are fighting one of the worst set of non-union operators in West Virginia.

At a mass meeting in Galloway, with 600 miners from three local unions present, resolutions were passed against the Davis bills that would enslave the foreign born workers in America.

U. S. Lieutenant Falls In Attack On Rebel Filipinos

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 18.—Filipino rebels accounted for nine members of General Wood's constabulary in a fight at Balete, Agusan province. Thirty-five natives were slain. The American constabulary were better armed but the Filipinos defended themselves with great bravery. Lieut. Eugenio Mendes was one of the American casualties.

Great unrest prevails at the overruling of tribal rule by American soldiery. Natives say conditions are worse than during the Spanish occupation.

Negro Race Movement Given Labor Vision Thru the Constructive Role of Workers Party at Sanhedrin

Growth of Workers Party influence among the Negroes is the certain result of the constructive work of its delegates at the big All Race Congress or Sanhedrin held here last week.

No one could follow the Sanhedrin without seeing that the only force fighting aggressively for the Negro race there was the force represented by the Workers Party delegates, the African Blood Brotherhood and several individual delegates from other organizations who rallied to their progam.

Dean Kelly Miller.

Dean Miller, chairman of the Negro All-Race Congress, is professor of sociology at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The labor delegates insisted that the only hope of the oppressed Negro Race was in lining up with the oppressed of other races: that the oppression of the Negro had an economic basis and was for the purpose of maintaining him as a voteless and unskilled worker in field and mill.

All Workers Party resolutions, incorporating their race program, had the unity of the black worker with the white worker, as the solution of the race problem.

Workers Party Demands.

This was shown in their vigorous demand for the elimination of the color line in the unions; in their insistence that the Ku Klux Klan could only be fought effectively in co-operation with the foreign-born workers; in their demand that the same schools must be open to blacks and whites because where the races were segregated the Negro always got less attention; in their solution of the residential segregation into "black belts" by the remedy of having all houses let to first comers at stipulated prices—regardless of the applicant's color, and in other resolutions.

Ninety-eight per cent of the Negroes are workers or farmers, and when farmers are almost invariably tenant farmers, in many cases in peonage or debt slavery.

Dean Miller—the Deceiver.

Dean Kelly Miller, chairman of the Sanhedrin, also declared at the outset of the congress that the Negro group was essentially a labor group, therefore the Negro problem was a labor problem.

This was said to members of the Workers Party and other radicals in the effort to throw dust in their eyes. It was said, with the promise that labor would receive full consideration in the sessions of the Sanhedrin.

Dean Miller never had any intention to give labor any consideration at the Sanhedrin. Nor did he intend to encourage any aggressive race attitude against lynching, disfranchisement, segregation in residential districts, schools and Jim Crow cars, against the race. Dean Miller and the organizers of the Congress wanted to do nothing that would offend the social welfare organizations, white chambers of commerce, Republican Party and any of the other institutions which supported the leaders—tho not the masses,—of the race. Nor would he do anything which would offend any vested interests of the Race.

Labor knew the Congress would be controlled by conservatives but it was not prepared for the deceitful tactics of the leaders. So when Dean Miller explained that labor would be given a regular place on the program they gave him a chance to make good.

Force Labor Committees.

There would have been no labor committee at all if the radicals had not insisted. Then Dean Miller appointed a committee of six headed by Arnold T. Hill, an official of the Urban League, a chamber of commerce institution, and containing another Urban Leaguer. One Workers Party delegate, Lovett Fort-Whiteman got on the committee. Other Workers Party delegates and men from the African Blood Brotherhood insisted on getting onto the committee also. Miller evened it up by other conservative appointments.

However, the radicals had the only program to present to the labor committee and most of their program got thru, especially the part calling for the elimination of the color line in the unions and the solidarity of white and black workers.

Radicals Get Out Publicity.

To the alarm of the conservatives the clear cut resolutions of the two class conscious organizations—the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood, were mimeographed by the hundreds and distributed to every delegate and to visitors, and mailed out.

The Workers Party labor program for the Negro race was thus spread far and wide.

Aiding the work of the labor delegates was the Daily Worker, the only daily paper in Chicago to report the trial. An average of 200 copies a day was sold to the delegates. As the regular Negro press did not come out until the latter part of the week the DAILY WORKER, with the message it contained, was the daily reading of these delegates from the North and the South, the East and the West. It awakened a sympathetic response in many who were not workers but whose associations were with the poorly paid workers. This was the case with some of the clergymen present.

Daily Worker Gains.

Incidently, the DAILY WORKER gained considerable circulation in the Negro district in the South Side of Chicago, during the progress of the Sanhedrin—which means many more persons subjected to the Workers Party influence.

Suspicion was soon aroused that Dean Miller's strategy was to kid the working class element along until the close of the convention, and then adjourn without having done anything in their behalf. This suspicion proved to be correct.

Radicals Revolt.

Thursday afternoon the radicals revolted openly. The revolt came at the end of a series of speeches on inter-racial relationships in which Labor, the one sure tie between the Races, had been ignored.

Applause which the audience gave Otto E. Huiswoud, of the African Blood Brotherhood, a union printer, when a charge that labor was an outcast at the Sanhedrin as it was outside showed the majority of the delegates did not agree with Dean Miller's conception of the Race Movement, as a gathering of business and professional men.

So hot was the discussion, by Huiswoud, Fort-Whiteman, and other delegates, the chairman was unable to stop, that the half promise was made that labor would be given attention the next morning.

Miller's Slick Move Fails.

Next morning it was shoved aside again. At noon when labor delegates took the floor Dean Miller smoothly announced that "those interested in labor" could adjourn to the assembly room while the main body continued in session to hear the report of the organization committee.

This slick move would have gotten rid of the radicals while the important report on the constitution was being adopted.

Here Miller lost control of the convention for 40 minutes. Speakers not affiliated with the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood followed their delegates lead in pointing out that labor was the supreme issue before a Negro congress because the Negroes were workers and farmers basically, not preachers, bankers and lawyers.

Black Capitalists.

The auditorium rocked with applause when Gordon Owens of the Workers Party declared that a black capitalist was just as obnoxious as a white capitalist and a black real estate shark as dangerous as one of the other color.

Men in ministerial collars clapped their hands at this, but one brother of the cloth tried to rise "in defense of capital," to be greeted with the cry "Are you one of those black capitalists?"

S. V. Phillips and Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the Workers Party made telling speeches, and so did Otto E. Huiswoud. Miller squirmed under his charge that he had been sabotaging labor.

When Miller finally got back the floor the entire audience realized that there was a body of men there fighting for the 98 per cent of the Race who were toilers.

Solidarity With White Workers.

The Workers Party was seen as the movement fighting for solution of the Race Problem by organization of the black worker with his white brother, in contrast to the policy of begging from the white rulers that the leaders of the Sanhedrin stood for.

It will be impossible for the Negro bourgeoisie to develop a race movement that is isolated from the labor movement. The radical Negroes will not let them.

Coolidge Prodded to Action by Bullet that Plugged Greene

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Coolidge has taken personal charge of an investigation of the prohibition enforcement situation in Washington as a result of shooting of Senator Greene, Vermont, by a stray bullet fired in a battle between dry agents and bootleggers.

The President sent his secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, to Emergency Hospital to get from Mr. Green the circumstances of the shooting.

Join the Workers Party.

UPHOLSTERERS' TRIAL BEGINS IN BOYCOTT CASE

Bosses' Lawyer Handles Case for State

Dudley Taylor, lawyer for the Illinois Employers' Association, will be the captain and chief mate in the prosecution of five union workers before Judge Hosea Wells in county court, it was revealed yesterday when four members of the Upholsterers' union and one member of the Painters' union came up for trial for activities in the upholsterers' strike.

The five union men are Thomas O'Shea, business agent of local 111 of the Upholsterers' union; Michael J. McKenna, business agent for local 110 of the Upholsterers' union and secretary of Upholsterers' District Council; William Riordon and Gus J. Dahl, members of Upholsterers' union, and Fred Jurish, a member of local 637 of the Painters' union. They are all charged with "conspiricy to boycott" on an indictment of six counts. If found guilty they can be sentenced to from one to five years in prison on each count.

Taylor Is Real Prosecutor.

The evidence on which the indictments were based was gathered by Dudley Taylor. States Attorney Crowe "extended the courtesies of the office" and the assistance of special police to Taylor to enable him to gather the evidence.

Michael Romano, assistant states attorney, is nominally chief prosecutor, assisted by Assistant States Attorney Cherviat, but it is well known that Dudley Taylor prepared the case for Romano and is instructing and assisting him in presenting it.

The defense attorneys are Oscar Nelson, one of the vice presidents of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Joseph Ricker and Robert Daniel.

Taylor Chief Witness Also.

Romano announced that Dudley Taylor would be the chief witness for the prosecution when the tentative jury had been sworn. The jury panel is composed largely of clerical workers and small business men who seem to have an open shop psychology. It looks as if it will take at least two days to get a jury that will satisfy both the defense and the prosecution.

Court sessions yesterday were taken up with the questioning of jurors. The defense and the prosecution both have ten peremptory challenges.

The questioning of the jurors revealed that the prosecution is anxious to get men who have never had any connection with labor organizations. The defense is anxious to get men of broad experience who are without prejudice against organized labor.

The indictment charges that the unionists "did wrongfully and maliciously conspire to injure, damage and destroy the business" of certain upholstery concerns by hindering them from execution of their contracts. They are charged with having done this by attempting to make the upholstery bosses employ only members of the union.

Trial Is Strikebreaking Plot.

Michael McKenna, one of the defendants, told a reporter for the DAILY WORKER that the prosecution of himself and the other defendants was the result of the failure of the boss upholsterer to break the strike of upholstery workers which began last May.

"The bosses failed to get any men who were mechanics to return to work. The men who did scab were anything but upholsterers they were hod carriers when it came to laying carpet. With the assistance of Dudley Taylor of the Employers Association they had us indicted. We are charged with conspiring together. We fellows who are upholsterers never saw or heard of Fred Jurish before we were all indicted. Yet we are charged with conspiring with a man we didn't know existed," McKenna said.

Jurish refused to work on the same job with scab upholsterers and because of that he was indicted and is being tried for attempting to damage and destroy the business of the upholstery bosses.

At the close of the court yesterday four jurors had been tentatively accepted by both sides. The prosecution had used 11 of their 50 peremptory challenges, challenging every juror who is now or ever was a member of a labor union.

A contractor who was not doing work under the Landis award was challenged by the prosecution. The defense has used only four of their challenges. Two other jurors were passed to the defense as acceptable to the prosecution when court closed.

Congress Killing Tax Program of Andrew Mellon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The administration's tax program seemed doomed today when a two-hour conference between house republican and progressive leaders failed to break the deadlock on income tax rates.

No further conference has been arranged and administration leaders concede defeat for their program unless a compromise is made before the vote.

Progressives stood pat for a 50 per cent cut in the normal income tax rates but republican leader Longworth refused to budge from his position that the lower rate would be a fundamental change in the Mellon program.

Teapot Oil Scandal Forces Denby Into the Discard

(Continued from Page 1)

of the navy dirigible Shenandoah. When the president ordered plans for the flight stopped he struck at Denby's pet project and thus clearly indicated to the navy secretary that his usefulness as a cabinet member had been impaired by his connection with the leasing of the naval oil reserves and the consequent demand by the senate that he resign.

As he left the navy department shortly before 11 a. m. today, Denby said:

"This is my birthday. I am 54 years old today. I am going home. I have absolutely nothing to say. I won't say I have resigned or that I haven't or that I intend to. I hope you will let me alone on my birthday. If you see me at four o'clock I may have some statement to make."

Photographers snapped Denby as he was leaving the navy department.

"What will the caption be over that picture?" Nobody replied.

"Well," said Denby, "don't use it right away if you are going to make it 'resigned'."

At the White House it was stated that there was no announcement forthcoming regarding Denby and that anything that was to be said would come from the navy department.

Denby Successor Unknown.

Secretary of the Navy Denby's successor will "not be a man from Michigan nor a man now connected with the navy," it was said by an official close to President Coolidge this afternoon.

This was taken as disposing of the possibility that Charles B. Warren, Detroit, would be appointed. Warren was believed to have the inside track as Denby's successor.

Denby Quits March 10th.

At the White House it was stated Denby's resignation probably would be effective March 10.

Denby first discussed his resignation with Mr. Coolidge on Sunday at the White House, it was learned. Nothing was decided then, however.

Denby then talked it over further with his friends, the understanding being that if he would quit the cabinet, his friends would organize an effort to vindicate him. It was suggested today that he might run for the senate.

Roosevelt May Also Go.

Denby this morning called up the President and told him he had decided to quit. Mr. Coolidge at once said he would accept the secretary's decision and release him.

Roosevelt, it was learned, offered his resignation but Mr. Coolidge told him the question need not be discussed at this time.

The assistant secretary is understood to have told the President he was ready to step out if his connection with the Denby regime in the navy department had hurt his continued usefulness.

Roberts Second Oil Broker.

Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, was confirmed as second oil counsel by the Senate today.

His confirmation, coming by an overwhelming majority, completed action of the Senate toward bringing the leases into the federal court.

Court Action In Scandal.

Court action in the Teapot Dome oil scandal is due within 48 hours.

If the senate today confirms Owen J. Roberts, Philadelphia, the republican member of the president's special counsel to prosecute the oil cases, nothing will then stand in the way of an immediate application for an injunction to stop Harry Sinclair and E. L. Doheny from withdrawing more oil from the government oil reserves.

That will be the first step to get back the oil leases and to punish any guilty of fraud or corruption in connection with the leasing.

Confirmation of Roberts by the senate was believed by administration leaders to be certain, after considerable criticism from Senator La-Follette and others.

Additional counsel may be selected by the senate. Senator Pittman, member of the investigating committee, believes that Roberts and Pomerene ought to have some capable assistance. He wants to propose that a call of the nation's greatest legal authorities might offer their assistance.

Grand Jury to Convene.

Atlee Pomerene, Ohio, who was confirmed Saturday night by the senate, said today that as soon as Roberts is confirmed a statement will be issued, outlining the procedure the special counsel will follow.

Pomerene indicated this will consist, first, of the injunction suit to stop further pumping of oil from the reserves and application for receivers to take care of the interests of the government and the lessees until the cases are finally decided; second, suits to abrogate the cases, and finally, convening of a federal grand jury to return indictments against any deemed guilty of criminal acts in connection with the leasing.

Immediately after Roberts is confirmed, the senate is to dispose of the resolution appropriating $100,000 for court action. This already has passed the house and its adoption by the senate will provide funds for employment of assistants by Pomerene and Roberts.

With these steps taken, the Teapot Dome scandal will definitely pass from the realm of investigation into that of action. At the same time, however, the committee will keep close contact with the special counsel and new developments when the inquiry is resumed will be constantly communicated to the lawyers for such action as may be necessary.

Senator Walsh, Montana, chief investigator of the committee, left last night for Pinehurst for a brief rest and no more witnesses will be questioned until he returns.

Wheeler Replaces Walsh.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, democrat, who is not a member of the investigating committee, is leading the new trial during the absence of Senator Walsh of Montana.

Edward B. McLean, millionaire Washington publisher, who was subpoenaed from Palm Beach, Fla., has arrived in Washington. Senator Walsh previously said that McLean was called to tell what he knew of reports regarding existence of a so-called slush fund and other matters.

The books of the brokers are expected to be in Lenroot's hands by tomorrow at the latest.

Lenroot said no meeting of the committee had been called, but the matter will be placed informally before committee members.

Lenroot refused to confirm or deny that subpoenaes were issued for Harry Payne Whitney, associate of Harry F. Sinclair, Elmer Smathers, J. Philip Benkard, Harry B. Benkard and also the order clerk and office manager of J. P. Benkard and Company of New York.

* * * *

Calls McAdoo Jury Packed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—"The vital point, which the American public mind has really grasped," says the Wall Street Journal, editorially dealing with the case of McAdoo, "is that Mr. McAdoo's connection with Mr. Doheny was not primarily legal, without prejudice to his abilities as a lawyer, or even as a financier on his record at the treasury.

"It was clearly and nakedly political, and the distinction is vital. He took to Mr. Doheny, some months after he relinquished office, experience and information which he could only have had as a consequence of his great position in the very inside of the Wilson cabinet."

Referring to McAdoo's call to his supporters to meet and discuss the situation the editorial states "that nothing that his packed jury could do would make any difference in the public view of his relations with Doheny."

* * * *

The Alaska Steal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—John E. Ballaine of Seward, Alaska, and Seattle, has laid before President Coolidge his proofs that Secretaries Fall and Denby stopped the development of the great naval coal deposits in Alaska—the coal involved in the Ballinger scandal and other coal held for the use of the navy—since Denby turned these coal lands over to Fall at the time of the transfer of the naval oil reserves.

Railway Unions Aroused.

Ballaine has the support of the railroad brotherhoods in this matter, since he has convinced them that Fall-Denby policy has been one of deliberate sabotage of the government's railroad in Alaska and the discrediting of government ownership and operation of railroads. He has shown that the administration has cut Alaska off from the rest of the United States by refusing to furnish steamship connections between Seattle or San Francisco and the terminus of the railroad at Seward. The Guggenheims control the only shipping, and they charge freight rates several times as high as formerly were paid. The Guggenheims are slowly strangling Alaska. They hope to get hold of its best mineral deposits.

Conspiracy in 1921.

Ballaine says the records will show that as early as July, 1921, Fall began negotiations for the transfer of the Matanuska coal field to his control, and for a lease of this coal to private parties for 50 years. The lease never was made, but during the negotiations and since that time "misleading announcements, contrary to the official facts" as to the quality of the Matanuska coal have been given out by the offices controlled by Admiral Robinson and by Director Bain of the bureau of mines.

Another Ship Goes Down.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Feb. 18.—The "graveyard of ships" claimed another gallant vessel, the liner Columbia, today. All aboard were saved.

Winter Wheat Damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18—Some damage to winter wheat in the north central and southeastern counties of the state are reported in the semi-monthly crop notes of the bureau of crop economics here.

CAPITAL RIFE WITH RUMORS LINKING THE WILSONITES WITH OIL

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In spite of Doheny's denial that Bainbridge Colby, the last secretary of state under the Wilson administration, got any of his money, the capitol is buzzing with rumors which link Colby with oil, and with the non-recognition of Mexico while he was at the head of the state department. Doheny's denial is understood to refer to the rumor that $500,000 was the price of protection of American oil interests against recognition of Obregon at that time.

Colby will be remembered as the secretary who excluded The Federated Press representatives from his "news" conferences, because they called attention to his attempts to irresponsibly color the press dispatches from Washington dealing with the Russo-Polish war and the chance of American aid to Poland, in the summer of 1920.

HERRIN WORKERS SAY "NEUTRALS" MASK K. K. K.'S

Vigilance Committees Are Part of Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 18.—The statement made a day or two ago by Glenn Young, deposed dictator, that "someone would pay for the murder of Cagle" has been followed by a quarrel between the anti-klan elements headed by Ora Thomas and the klan forces now under the leadership of Chief of Police Ford.

The situation is tense.

The grand jury has returned ten counts charging larceny and robbery against Young and his bail has been fixed at $20,000. Klan leaders say they expect Young to return to Herrin about the middle of the week.

The plans of the citizens committee, alleged to be composed of individuals who remained neutral during the recent conflicts, includes the formation of local vigilance committees and the resignation of Sheriff Galligan, who is known to be sympathetic towards labor and the anti-klan forces.

Labor men charge that the citizens committee is merely a new camouflage for the klan elements and that impartiality is impossible in a situation in which the klan insists on violating all constitutional guarantees in its war on its opponents.

Four companies of militia are still quartered here and in Marion. It is believed that they will stay until Thursday when the county supervisors meet to consider the program mapped out by the citizens' committee.

Birth of a Nation Operators Will Be Tried Next Week

Having been accused of being both a Jew and a member of the Ku Klux Klan Judge Henry Walker announced in Municipal Court yesterday that he did not think he wanted to try the cases of two men arrested in connection with the showing of the "Birth of a Nation."

The cases of two movie operators who were arrested for showing the anti-Negro, pro Ku Klux Klan picture, the "Birth of a Nation," were then transferred to Judge J. J. Rooney who issued the warrants on which the movie operators were arrested. The case was set for trial a week from next Wednesday.

Big Anthracite Strikes Threatening.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 18.—Two general strikes are threatened in this district which will involve over 40,000 miners unless a settlement is reached by next Monday. 1,800 men were called out today. In addition, eleven thousand miners threaten to quit unless grievances of long standing are speedily redressed.

The entire working force of the Glen Alden Company will quit next Monday unless their grievances are adjusted. A meeting of miners' representatives will be held Saturday night to determine whether the call will go out for a general strike.

On the same night representatives of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre and Hudson coal companies numbering 25,000 miners will meet to receive reports from their grievance committees.

1,800 men at the Woodward Colliery of the Glen Alden Company went on strike on Feb. 14, because of the employment of a man who scabbed during the rail strike. Just as soon as he entered the mine the entire force walked out.

Cheats the Gallows.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Feb. 18.—An hour before the gallows trap was to have been sprung, Circuit Judge Louis Bonreuter granted a stay of execution to Walter C. Cochran, slayer of his wife and mother-in-law at Belleville.

Passenger Service to Russia.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.—A group of British, Canadian and Dutch shipping companies have entered into an agreement with the Soviet government for the development of passenger service to Russia, according to well-informed circles here.

Costly Procedure.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The war on Soviet Russia has cost the French government nearly two billion francs. This does not include any expenses that the government may have personally incurred, but deals only with credits advanced to border states.

Farmers Meet at Dixon.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 18—Practically every phase of farm life will be discussed by prominent speakers at the twenty-ninth annual session of the Illinois Farmers Institute and Department of Household Science which opens here tomorrow.

Margaret Sanger Is Bride.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Margaret Sanger, world famous birth control advocate, has for the past 18 months been the bride of Noah H. Slee, millionaire president of the Three-In-One Oil company. News of Mrs. Sanger's second marriage came out only today.

New Headquarters in Philadelphia.

The District Office of District Three (Philadelphia) of the Workers Party has moved to new headquarters. All communications to the District Three, should be addressed to Abram A. Jakira, 521 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

DE LA HUERTA'S LAST HOPE LIES IN ESTRADA'S ARMY

Fascisti Forces May Cut Railroad Lines

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—Exactly two months after de la Huerta and his associates raised the standard of revolt in Vera Cruz, they abandoned the city and fled by sea to the Yucatan peninsula.

They will make their last stand where they can easily cross the border into Guatemala. But this by no means indicates the end of the rebellion, for the strongest of the two revolting contingents, that of Enrique Estrada on the western front has not been beaten decisively.

However, the battle for Esperanza station on the Mexico City-Vera Cruz line was very important. The rebels were completely routed. They tried to reform for the defense of Cordoba, but after a day and a night of fighting retreated again. Cordoba is the last mountainous place between the capital and Vera Cruz, the last place where numbers do not count for much, the last possible ambuscade ground.

Mountain Campaign.

This terminates the mountain campaign in which the superior numbers of the federals were partially compensated by the rebels' superior knowledge of the difficult territory. From Cordoba to the sea, ground is comparatively level. Open country fighting means victory for the larger force. That is why the rebels abandoned Vera Cruz, several hundred miles away, when the federals took Cordoba.

The financial importance of Vera Cruz to the government is incalculable. The government owes its employes here 49-odd days of pay, but with the opening of the country's principal custom house and export center all that will change.

The battle on the other front between Obregon, who is personally leading his forces, and Estrada is not a battle—it is a race. Estrada, with his superior knowledge of his own territory, is racing northward at full speed, trying to give the enemy the slip and thus circle over to the railroad lines that connect the capital with Laredo and El Paso. To cut these lines only for a few days would be to cut off supplies and injure the prestige of the central government.

Obregon Commandeers Jitneys.

The rebels are at no time far from the great railroad lines. But the federals are still nearer and thus far have been able to keep between them and the rails, without being able to get close enough to force a battle. In order to increase his speed in the race, Obregon has commandeered vast numbers of cannons (jitney busses) in the capital and is transporting his troops in them.

The executive committee of the central labor council of Colombia has expressed sympathy with the Obregon government in the present rebellion.

See Breadline, as South Carolina Men Lose Jobs

By JACK METTE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—Conditions continue to grow worse here as hundreds of workmen are laid off. The United States navy yard, which normally employs about 500, has cut its force down to nearly 150 men. Other large industries are following suit, among them being Standard Oil, which is running far below capacity.

Hundreds of workmen, failing to find work here, are leaving the city. Many of them go to northern industrial centers, ignorant of conditions there. The railroads have been taking on a few men for the fertilizer season which was supposed to open Feb. 1, but so far very little fertilizer has been shipped.

Despite a recent government report that unemployment in South Carolina is on the wane, many cititens here predict a breadline shortly if conditions do not improve.

Amalgamation means strength!

Less and Less For Education, Is Policy of Industrial Lords, Who Want Workers To Be Mere Cogs

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

An industrial order in the United States which sets a higher value on increase in manufactures than on providing adequate educational facilities for its children is revealed in the U. S. bureau of education report by Professor F. H. Swift, University of Minnesota.

Swift finds the inequalities in educational opportunity glaring and ominous. In nearly every section of the country he finds the same story, inadequate housing, inadequate teachers' salaries and inadequate revenues.

The tremendous increase in dollar expenditure for public education since prewar days has nevertheless been insufficient to keep pace with rising prices. The country has been ready to increase its expenditure for manufacture more rapidly than for the production of educated citizens.

Conditions Getting Worse.

Swift's figures show that considered as a whole the average child in attendance on public schools in 1920 was not as well provided for as the average child in the prewar period.

In 1913 the country spent approximately $522,000,000 for its schools; in 1918, $763,000,000; in 1920, $1,086,000,000 and in 1922 (estimated, $1,526,000,000. But based on the decline in the dollar's worth the country acutally spent $84,000,000 less on public schools in 1918 than in 1913 and $4,000,000 less in 1920 than in 1913.

"The inadequacy of the expenditure in 1918 and 1920 becomes even more evident," Swift says, "when we discover that there were nearly 2,000,000 more children in average daily attendance in the public schools in 1918 than in 1913 and more than 2,500,000 more in 1920 than in 1913."

The following table shows the increase in the number of children in average daily attendance on public schools in the United States and the total expenditures for this purpose since 1890.

	Attendance.	Expenditure.
1890	8,153,635	$140,506,715
1900	10,632,772	214,964,618
1910	12,827,307	426,250,434
1913	13,510,643	534,058,580
1918	15,548,914	763,678,089
1920	16,248,997	1,039,385,055

Between 1913 and 1920 the annual expenditure per child increased from $39.50 to $64 or by 62 per cent. During the same period the cost of living was increasing by more than 100 per cent.

Using such figures, according to Swift, scientific students are answering the cry that public education has exceeded all legitimate bounds and must be curtailed. He declares that school facilities must not be lessened but immeasurably increased. Basing his conclusion on a first hand study of nearly one-third of the United States he says that there is not a state in the union that is not financially able to place adequate educational facilities within the reach of every school child and to maintain a complete free system of public education from the kindergarten to the university.

Want Cogs, Not Thinkers.

Swift might have pointed out that the present public school system developed along side of modern commercialism and the factory system to provide workers with just enough education to become intelligent cogs in the machine. In spite of all the idealism which has been cast around it there has been no strong movement to extend education beyond the bounds necessary to develop an adequate supply of mechanics, clerks and technicians. And the reaction against the present public school expenditure of over $1,000,000,000 a year has come from the highest financial circles. Perhaps it means that the development of automatic machinery has gone so far that the need for intelligent human cogs is decreasing rather than increasing. As the country goes on toward highly organized mass production under the domination of absentee owners who govern thru trained technicians the propaganda against popular education may increase. A mere mechanical man is less likely to organize independently and declare a strike.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Minneapolis Labor Mobilizes to Fight Anti-Foreign Born Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—The Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was organized here and started a systematic campaign to arouse the labor and other organizations of Minneapolis against the laws now pending before Congress, directed at the enslavement of the foreign-born workers.

The Council has adopted a resolution which is also being sent to all other organizations for endorsement, which states that by the anti-foreign born legislation "the employers hope to cow into submission by the threat of deportation and separation from their families, the foreign-born workers, who are the majority in such basic industries as mining, textiles, leather and meat packing, and thus prevent their being organized into unions and going out on strike," and calls upon all organizations of workers to unite to fight against the anti-foreign born laws.

Organize in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Representatives of sixty-three Jewish organizations in this city met here this week and formed a division of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born workers which is fighting the laws against registration and finger-printing of foreign-born workers, who are in and come to the United States. The Jewish workers organizations will combine with others for the formation of a City Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born which will carry on an aggressive campaign against the proposed laws.

HOUSING BILL PUZZLES NEW YORK SOLONS

May Need Philadelphia Lawyer to Interpret It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The housing bill which was passed by the state legislature and is now awaiting the signature of the governor to make it law, leaves grave doubts in the minds of many assemblymen whether or not it applies to New York City. The language of the bill, which continues the present rent laws till June, 1926, is vague and many persons believe that it will be declared to be unconstitutional when brought into court.

All efforts of senators who wanted to amend the bill so as to make it apply specifically to New York city were defeated when debate was cut off and the bill put to a vote. The bill is so jumbled that it would be impossibe for a court to hold that part of the law was constitutional and others were not.

May Step on Hylan Corns.

In addition to not being clear about its application to New York city the bill may run counter to the Home Rule Amendment by specifying it applied to certain cities only.

The bill is so mixed, bungled, and jumbled that it will do nothing for the poor tenants of New York city who are hardest hit by the housing shortage, high rents and unsanitary conditions.

Princeton "Profs" View Censorship Barring Everything

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—It was too raw for 'em, and the faculty of Princeton University have adopted resolutions of protest. It's a bill for censoring history and this is the gist of it: "No history or textbook or reference book shall be adopted for use or be used in any of the public and private schools located in the state of New Jersey, which ignores, omits, discounts or in any manner belittles, falsifies, misrepresents, distorts, doubts or denies the events leading up to the American Declaration of Independence or those conducted with the War for Independence or any other war in which the country has been engaged, or which ignores, omits, etc., etc., the deeds of the noted American patriots. . . ."The Princeton faculty protests that nearly every one (the "nearly" is pleasantly conservative) made mistakes and this bill would prevent the use in New Jersey's public and private schools of statements made by Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln—yes, and Roosevelt. The opinions of our Presidents of their contemporaries could not be quoted."

Oh, say, the professors in effect, "Oh, this is just too much."

Huertista Uprising in Mexico Cost the Federals 8 Millions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—It has cost the Mexican government approximately $8,000,000 and some 2,500 men killed to put down the de la Huerta uprising.

While there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the drain of the Fascisti counter-revolution on national resources, it generally is estimated by experts that actual cash expenditures have approximated 14,000,000 pesos ($7,000,000) plus a paper indebtedness, contracted directly as a consequence of the counter-revolution, approximating $1,000,000.

These figures do not take into account the loss of revenue resulting from the fascisti occupation of Vera Cruz and other ports and their ensuing appropriation of the funds collected there.

Chicago Russians Plan Big Affair for the Novy Mir

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 23, at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., Grand Concert and Ball will be given by the local Russian Branches, Workers Party, and Technical Aid Society for the benefit of their Russian daily—The Novy Mir.

Every Party organization in Chicago is requested to refrain from arranging any affair of their own on the above date, and thus extend their co-operation to the Russian comrades who with great sacrifices are trying to maintain their daily propaganda organ.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

S. DAKOTA F.-L.P. CAN'T WAIT FOR THE C. P. P. A.

Urges Support of May 30 St. Paul Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 18.—The South Dakota Farmer-Labor Leader, edited by Tom Ayres, Farmer-Labor candidate for United States Senator, in South Dakota, declares in an editorial in its Feb. 20th issue that the farmers and workers are going ahead in building for their own Farmer-Labor Party, in spite of the call for the July 4th gathering at Cleveland, issued by the conference for progressive political action.

The editorial is headed, "We Cannot Wait for You," and urges that workers and farmers send their delegates to the St. Paul conference, on May 30th. It reads as follows:

We Cannot Wait For You.

"The Conference for Progressive Political Action which met at St. Louis last week, decided to hold a national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 4th, next to decide whether it would engage in a new political party enterprise.

"The inference, from the proceedings reported thru the press, is that if some person satisfactory to the sixteen standard railroad brotherhoods is nominated by one of the old parties, no new party candidate will be chosen. New party activity will be entertained only if a candidate on one of the old party tickets is nominated who is particularly objectionable to the railroad brotherhoods.

"This may be all right for the brotherhoods, but there are others interested in politics and these others will have something to say about the matter.

"Mr. McAdoo may be satisfactory to the brotherhoods, notwithstanding his oil smear, but Mr. McAdoo will not be agreeable to the farmers and other workers. The same may be said of Governor Smith of New York.

"The voters in the United States who have made the mark in politics are the fellows who began the organization of the Non-Partisan League in the Northwestern states, without consulting anybody but their own people. These voters are responsible for Shipstead, Johnson, Frazier, Ladd, Dill, Wheeler and Howell. The foundation for the election of these members of congress was laid before the railroad brotherhoods, thought it necessary for them to engage in politics. When they did go in they helped mightily, and it is to be hoped that they will look at the present situation in no narrow and selfish light.

Whatever they may conclude to do, however, the farmers and other workers are going to have a farmer-labor party, to which the brotherhoods will be welcome when they get ready to enter. On to St. Paul, May 30th!"

Workers' Education Is and Must Be Class Education

KATONAH, N. Y., Feb. 18.—"Workers' education is, and must be, class education, and its highest function is the emancipation of the class it serves," is the conclusion of the leading editorial in the current Brookwood Review, published by Brookwood labor college here. The Review explains its attitude by saying, "The employers may rant against talking in terms of classes. But let the workers consider the conditions of their lives, let them consider their submission to the whims of those who control their means of livelihood, let them consider the great gulf fixed between their own lives at the best and the lives of the parasites of modern society, and they can do nothing else but think in terms of classes."

Workers' Education.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Widespread revival of interest in workers' education is reported by Spencer Miller, secretary Workers' Education bureau, who has returned here after a tour of the country.

Miller says that the state federations of labor in Pennsylania, Colorado, California, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming, Oregon and other states either have, or plan to have, permanent state educational directors who cooperate with the Workers' Educational Bureau.

Many international unions have arrangements with the bureau for printing books and pamphlets, and for correspondence courses and other educational activities for their membership, according to Miller.

Baldwin Clips Payroll.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Despite the fact that last year was a record year, with gross sales approximating $102,700,000, Baldwin Locomotive works will work on a 25 per cent basis, employing only 7,000 men.

Nineteen twenty-three was the best year in its history, with the exception of 1918, which was a war year. Shares reached their highest at a value of $262.50 per share. After paying a 7 per cent dividend, over seven millions will be added to the surplus account.

Shareholders on the inside congratulate the company, while on the outside the unemployed hope for a return to "good times.'

Pot and Kettle, Eh!

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—"Is our sense of humor so defective," writes the Wall Street Journal, "that we can see nothing funny in one demagogue denouncing grafting by another demagogue?"

Detroit Party Members Issue Challenge to their Chicago Comrades in Daily Sub Drive

The Workers Party of Detroit has challenged the Workers Party of Chicago to a contest to see which district can get the most subscribers for the DAILY WORKER by March 15th.

That is part of the answer of Edgar Owens to the inquiry of the business office of the DAILY WORKER about the method Owens used to get $65 worth of subs for the DAILY WORKER in a week.

The rest of the Detroit method consists in organization. There has been organized in Detroit a "Boost Our Press Club," which makes it its business to get subs to the DAILY WORKER. The drive for subscribers will go on till March 15th and then Detroit will give a banquet at the House of the Masses to their sub-getters. The branch of the party which gets the largest number of subs during the drive will be presented with a silk banner with the emblem of the party and the name of the branch on it. Bill Dunne, joint editor of the DAILY WORKER, will be the main speaker at this dinner and will present the banner to the hard working branch.

Branches and individuals are both considered members of the "Boost Our Press Club." For every sub secured and forwarded to the DAILY WORKER thru the Detroit district office will count a certain number of points. Subscriptions from members of the Workers Party will count one point for every $1 and subs from non-party members will count three points for every $1.

The individual who gets the greatest number of points will be given $10 in gold at the March 15th dinner, the second highest will receive $5 in gold. The five next highest will each get a book of their own selection. The worker in each branch of the party who gets the largest number of points will also be given a book that they are privileged to select themselves.

The second and third highest comrades in each branch will each be given a free ticket to the dinner.

William Reynolds now leads the DAILY WORKER boosters in Detroit with 200 points. J. Ferris is second with 166 points and a lot of determination. Next in order are D. Treschak, 141, O. Hanesiu, 101, M. Rapp, 88.

It is easily seen that Edgar Owens' method of getting subs for the DAILY WORKER consists in getting a bunch of live sub boosters on the job and encouraging them.

For several weeks he has had the business office of the DAILY WORKER under the impression that he was doing all the work himself.

"Without waiting to see if Chicago accepts, our challenge on DAILY WORKER subscriptions, we in Detroit will consider that the race is on," writes Owens. "Tell those people around 166 West Washington St., to get busy if they don't want to be disgraced. We mean business here."

New York Workers Party Develops the Membership Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—In the short period of its existence the Workers Party has proven itself to be a real living revolutionary organization participating in every struggle of the workers, educating and organizing the American working class for the final overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation and the inauguration of a sane system of society.

Every working man who would not be a lackey of the present social order must become a member of the Workers Party and help free himself and his class from wage slavery by abolishing the wage system.

A special membership drive meeting has been arranged for Thursday, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., where prominent speakers will tell of the work of the Workers Party and explain why every worker should be a Communist and join the Workers Party.

Every class conscious worker in this vicinity must attend this meeting.

Working Class Women Open Fight in New York Against Rents

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 18.—The United Council of Workingclass Women will open the campaign against high rents and better housing facilities at a concert and mass meeting, Wednesday, March 5th, 8 p. m., at Park Palace, 110th street and 5th avenue.

Working class women from various women's organizations will greet the united fight against high rents.

Change of Managers.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 18.—Hyman Blumberg is expected to assume temporary charge of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here, due to the resignation of Morris Kolchin.

The manufacturers are expected to file a demand for a change in the existing wage scale. While no definite step has been taken, it is understood to be imminent.

Fight Over Cohen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An extended fight over the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, developed in an executive session of the Senate today.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

LABOR PRISONERS ARE EAGER FOR DAILY WORKER

"Last Issue Worn Out," Says Correspondent

"I have seen the first issue of the DAILY WORKER and have been sighing ever since to see the other issues," writes a class war prisoner. "The issue I saw was not all there because the other labor prisoners here had worn it out almost, before I saw it. Is there no way we can receive it regularly here?"

The DAILY WORKER business office has been receiving dozens of such letters from almost every prison in the country. One prisoner in California writes that twenty men will read the DAILY WORKER if it is sent there.

The business office has finally worked out a plan whereby political and class war prisoners will receive the DAILY WORKER regularly, if the other readers of the paper will help. Here is the plan. If any reader of the DAILY WORKER will send $3 and the name of a political prisoner to whom he wishes to have the paper sent we will send it for one year. That is just dividing the cost between the readers and the business office of the DAILY WORKER.

Because we want to have the DAILY WORKER reach as many prisoners as possible we are anxious to send it to as many different prisons as possible. If you don't know any political prisoner to whom you particularly want the paper sent, send us $3 and we will see that one political prisoner is put on the mailing list and at least five others will be given a chance to keep in touch with what is happening outside.

We have a complete list of all the political and class war prisoners in the country and we know they will all be glad to see the DAILY WORKER and know that there are a few workers on the outside who still remember them.

Postal Wage Is $1,000 Shy; Raise Asked by Meeting

Two thousand postal service employes demand a raise in wages for the postoffice staffs thruout the country at a mass meeting held in a church building at the corner of 33d street and Indiana avenue Sunday.

The proposals for the increases are contained in the Kelly-Edge bill.

Clerks and carriers now receive a minimum of $1,400 and a maximum of $1,800 a year. They want a $2,000 minimum and a $2,400 maximum, with a provision authorizing payment of $2,500 to some special clerks and $2,600 to others.

Solomon Cohen, president of the Chicago union of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, stated that more than 300,000 postal employees would receive the increases if the measure was passed by congress.

The average pay of the postoffice employees, said Cohen, is now about $1,000 under the amount indicated by labor bureau statistics as necessary to preserve a decent standard of living.

There are approximately 9,500 postal employees in the Chicago district.

The Truth About Russia.

Anna Louise Strong, noted author and poetess, will lecture on the above subject Saturday evening, March 1, in the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., at 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Strong is just returned from Soviet Russia, where she has been engaged during the past two years as a staff correspondent of the Federated Press.

Want Farmer-Labor Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—A bid for the Farmer-Labor state convention is made by Glencoe, Minn. Both Mayor A. W. Kreuger and H. W. Weckworth, president of the Glencoe Community club have written F. A. Pike, chairman of the state central committee of the party urging the city's facilities as a convention city.

FRENCH FRANC IS FALLING IN SPITE OF M. POINCARE

Premier's Plan Does Not Halt Panic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The French franc collapsed to a record low today, falling to 23.07 to the dollar shortly before noon.

When the bourse opened, amid scenes of tremendous excitement and activity in foreign exchanges and securities, the franc was within ten centimes of its previous low mark of 23.20.

Passes the Record Low.

Within a few minutes, further decline was in evidence and at 11:30 while traders struggled frantically in the corridors and on the steps of the bourse, the franc passed its record low and went to 23.07. The pound was at 95.50.

The new decline came in the face of Premier Poincare's strong program for strengthening of national finances and was attributed in part to opposition to the program.

The Socialists, in a meeting yesterday, condemned the 20 per cent increase in taxes before it became effective and outlined a series of measures of their own to rehabilitate the franc.

Senator Loucheur, leading industrialist and the man who has tried several times to solve the reparations question by direct negotiations with Hugo Stinnes and other German industrial leaders, addressed a meeting of the republican federation at Cambrai, pleading for drastic measures to uphold the franc.

Loucheur Has Hopes.

A new fall can be prevented by the government, Loucheur believed, favoring the appeal to French holders of thirty billion francs in foreign securities from whom he believed it is possible to obtain at least five billion francs for action in the leading exchange markets of the world.

In event the appeal does not bring results, Loucheur said, "the government could apply coercive measures.

"Moreover, it is certain that there are at least two billion francs gold hidden in France. The government should force disgorgement of this fund for use in defense of the franc.

* * *

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—French franc closed at a new record low in the foreign exchange market after slumping all day. The final quotation was 0414 off 0022. Sterling down, closed at 42; lire 0428½ off 0005; Belgian francs 0356½ off 0017½ marks 4,650,000,000,000,000 to the dollar; Yokohama yen 45.125; Russian chernovetz 4.68.

Hesselberg Got Off Easy.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Held guilty of violation of a city ordinance which requires a certain minimum temperature in rented dwellings, Max Hesselbert, a landlord, received a gentle slap on the wrist in city court and was fined $5. According to Mrs. Clara Depew, the complaining tenant, she complained to Hesselberg "50 to 100 times" of the badly heated condition of her apartment but to no avail.

City health inspectors testified they found the temperature as low as 45 degrees in the apartment on various visits. The city ordinance requires a minimum heat of 70 degrees during the day and 60 at night. In imposing sentence the judge expressed the opinion that Hesselberg deserved a fine of $100 for freezing his tenant.

Long Live "The Daily"

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1924.

To the DAILY WORKER: Reading our DAILY WORKER, the Children's Communist Column, the very nice stories that makes me more lively and gives me more education. I don't know how to thank our comrades for giving us such a great DAILY WORKER. I give my stories over to the school children but they would like to have the funny jokes and that would make us children a little happier. I hope Comrades, that you success in his great work, long live THE DAILY, long live the Third Inwill carry thru our wish.

Wishing our DAILY WORKER a ternational.—ETHEL JAFFEE.

The committee of Laborites chosen to reduce the King's household expenses—

Could cut down on doctor bills by teaching the Prince of Wales to fall on his head.

Ohio Farmers Dead Broke

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 17.—Farmers east of the Mississippi are as hard up as their western brethren. In Ohio where diversified farming as recommended by President Coolidge, is the rule, the average farmer is forced to sell his stock to keep alive until the next crop is harvested.

Scores of farmers near here are selling. The country papers are full of advertisements like the following taken from one of them:

HAY AND STOCK SALE

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1924

80 Pigs and shoats; 8 sows and pigs; 3 milch cows, 2 fresh; 50 tons of hay, mostly alfalfa
Terms: 6 to 10 months at 6% on bankable note; 3% off for cash

The farmer who inserted this ad has been on the land all his life and has a well-located watered farm with fair crops last season. He says:

"We have had less than $10 in cash in ten weeks. The farmers cannot buy each other's stuff except thru these sales and by giving notes to each other which will mature when the next crop falls due. I have not seen a gold note or any bill larger than $5 for over a year and, of course, we see no gold at all."

GERMAN UNIONS FIGHT LUTHER'S WAGE CUT PLAN

Finance Minister Is Tool of Industrialists

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—German trade unionists of every political faith are up in arms over a letter written by Minister of Finance Luther, to the minister of labor, protesting against awards of the latter's arbitrators by which wages paid by private industry is higher than the wage paid for similar work in government services. Luther claims that this makes it difficult to proceed upon the program of economy upon which the government has embarked. He says:

"I would suggest that a decree be issued under the state-of-emergency act, by which the activities of the arbitrators are to be restricted in that they are not to make awards beyond the wage-and-salary scales paid by the federal government, except under certain specified conditions."

The workers are indignant that a department of the government should thus move to the assistance of the bosses, against whom, even without government interference, the trade unions are waging an almost superhuman struggle. Insolent and arrogant as never before since the revolution, employers have used every occasion and pretext for reducing wages, employing workers only part-time, and firing thousands of them. It has remained for the federal minister of finance, say the workers, to furnish a "patriotic" reason for paying the workers starvation wages.

Workers Angered.

In this connection it is recalled that Luther was chief mayor of the city of Essen, in the Ruhr valley, before he became cabinet minister, and that the big industrials of Essen openly boast that no city government can exist save by their grace.

Employers Harsh.

The industrials were quick to take the hint given by the minister of finance. The Association of German Employers' societies published a declaration indorsing the minister's point of view. "Private industry," says the psuedo-patriotic declaration, "must avoid everything that could depress the spirit of the state officials and employes, whose lot it already a difficult one." But the cat is let out of the bag when in the next sentence the declaration admits: "Private industry is, however, fully persuaded—and this finds expression in its wage policy—that the whole German nation is in a state of transition and that the last word regarding the conditions of work has not yet been spoken."

As the trade union leaders point out, this last sentence, taken in connection with the whole policy adopted by private industry in recent weeks, means that they are planning to reduce wages further.

Labor Minister Objects.

The finance minister's letter proved too strong medicine even for the conservative Minister of Labor Brauns who came from the Catholic trade union movement. He declines to follow Luther's suggestion, saying that the very thing that Luther professes to be after, namely that of getting German industry going again, would be defeated, because the purchasing power of the people would be immeasurably reduced by such a leveling downward of wages.

Imply Bankers Gave Aid to Big Gang of Check Forgers

Police here today were on the trail of a band of 50 check forgers, said to have fleeced Chicago banks of more than $200,000. Three men already are under arrest.

The band, headed by Aaron Moshiek, known by detective agencies as an expert penman, is said to have operated thru bootleggers' syndicates, their checks passing thru so many hands before they reached banks that it was difficult to run them down.

Several bank officials, police said, are under surveillance in connection with the band's operation. Mosheik has not been apprehended.

When you have finished reading this paper, give it to another worker. Let him read your copy for a few days. Then get him to subscribe.

Boston Baked

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

This is surely the era of revelations; how suddenly Mussolini has discovered that he was always sympathetic toward Russia.

* * *

The papers said that Coolidge would make a political speech on Feb. 12. But they didn't say, in what year.

* * *

New Hampshire is reported to be a state that is growing richer. The workers and farmers, it seems, are not in that state.

* * *

A tenant in Worcester was discharged for striking his landlord, after explaining that "every time I have an increase in my family, I have my rent increased." Strange that the landlord was not jailed for trying to limit the number of working stiffs.

* * *

Said Coo-Coo-Coolidge when Governor of Massachusetts, "Have faith in Massachusetts;" when chance put him in the presidential chair: "Have faith in the United States." Faith? In Hell!

* * *

Sam Simp said he was amazed at the universal support of the Mellon taxation plan. Why, even the Jewelers Clubs were in favor.

Work for Jobless at Union Wage, Is Demand in Britain

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The growing protest against unemployment in Britain has centered in a campaign, supported by the council of the Trade Union Congress and the Unemployed Workers' committee, for immediate action on the "unemployed workers' charter." The six points of the charter follow:

First—Work of effective maintenance for all unemployed and increased government assistance, to be provided thru the trade unions, all relief being completely dissociated from the poor law administration.

Second—Immediate development of government schemes for employment to absorb the unemployed in their own trades as trade union wages.

Third—Establishment of state workshops to supply the necessary service or commodities to meet the requirements of the government departments.

Fourth—Reduction in the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb the unemployed workers, the normal working day or week to be regulated by the requirements of industry.

Fifth—Establishment of occupational training centers for unemployed workers, with effective maintenance.

Sixth—Provision for suitable housing accommodation at rents within the means of the wage earners.

Court Ruling May Wipe Out Bonuses for the Bricklayers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Building contractors who pay bonuses in order to secure bricklayers during the busy season must continue to pay them during the period the building is in course of construction, ruled Supreme Court Justice Ford, arbitrator between the Mason Builders' Association and the executive committee of the New York Bricklayers' Union.

Under this decision builders who paid $14, $15 and $16 per day to get bricklayers when there was a scarcity of skilled labor, must continue to pay it. Ten large buildings now in construction must pay the extra wages until the building is completed.

The employers feel that the decision may have the effect of stopping the payment of bonuses, for the time being. They also state that the coming summer will find many employers eager to pay the bonus in order that they may have sufficient skilled labor to enable them to complete their contracts.

Who Won the War?

LONDON, Feb. 18.—British manufacturers are disturbed by the action of the Indian State railroad and the Egyptian State railroad in giving orders for locomotives to German and Italian firms. The Germans quoted at a price 40 per cent below the British.

SOVIET RUSSIA WILL WELCOME 9,000 DUKHOBORS

Members of Sect Quitting Canadian Farms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINNIPEG, Mant., Feb. 17.—Because "economic conditions here are not good for the farmer, and we are just making money for men who take advantage of the fact that we are simple people who keep our word and do not go to law," 9,000 Dukhobors are planning to leave Canada and go to Russia. They are selling over 200,000 acres of land to an American syndicate,

The Dukhobors, who are a religious sect that does not believe in war, came to Canada from Russia more than a quarter of a century ago. They came here to escape serving in the Czar's army. During the late war Canada forced many of them to serve in her army and the fact that Soviet Russia recognizes the right of religious sects to refuse military service is a strong factor in their decision to return to Russia.

The first party expects to leave a Canadian port shortly on a chartered ship for Odessa. The rest of the colony will follow later. They will take with them several million dollars in cash for the purchase of farm machinery. The Soviet government will give them all the land they can use for one-sixth of the crops. The emigrants will pay their own way to Russia.

The Dukhobors are a quiet, industrious people who are well liked all thru the Canadian northwest.

St. Louis Postal Workers Demand Boost in Wages

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Three thousand citizens met in public mass meeting here and adopted unanimously a resolution endorsing legislation for increased pay for postoffice employes. The resolution sets out that inadequate pay and unsatisfactory working conditions are lowering the efficiency and morale of the postal service.

"The salaries of the postal employes of the United States are inadequate to properly rear their families in accordance with the standards of American living," the resolution declares. "Conditions within the service are such that it is becoming increasingly difficult to retain an efficient personnel."

St. Louis' Postmaster Alt, favoring the resolution, said he is surprised that postal service is so good with existing meager salaries. He pledged his support to the move for improved wage rates. Former Congressman Bartholdt said if the public realized present conditions in the postal service it would force action by congress.

More than 3,000 employes are employed in the St. Louis postoffice. They are organized and affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor union. This effort for better pay has the undivided support of organized labor.

Senator Phipps Uses Job to Guard His Power Monopoly

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Phipps, of Colorado, once treasurer of Carnegie Steel, is chief owner of the Southern Sierra Power Co.

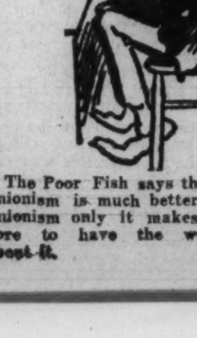
He is collecting extortionate rates for power and light from the people of the southwest.

The annual appropriation bill for the interior department, now in the senate, came over from the house with an item of $250,000, recommended by the reclamation service and the budget bureau, for construction of a hydro-electric power plant at the Yuma reclamation dam in Arizona. This project would smash Phipps' monopoly in that region. The bill went to a committee in which Phipps is a member, and when it emerged the item of $250,000 had been cut out. Another similar item, which would put a crimp in another private power monopoly in Idaho and eastern Washington, was likewise eliminated in that committee.

Democratic senators from the regions affected took the warpath. They declared that this was a bit too raw, even from Phipps, and they would tell the country about it.

Starting Union Drive.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 18.—The Amalgamated Textile Workers are starting an organization drive among ribbon and broadsilk workers here, according to an announcement issued by Secretary Russell Palmer.



The Poor Fish says that industrial unionism is much better than craft unionism only it makes the bosses sore to have the workers talk about it.

SOVIET RECOGNITION MEANS TRADE REVIVAL SAYS SHIPPING HEAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—That the United States government may soon be compelled to follow the lead of Britain and Italy in recognizing Soviet Russia is the inference drawn from a statement made by Leigh C. Palmer, president of the fleet corporation of the shipping board. "Recognition of Russia by the powers will cause a distinct revival in world trade and put many languishing marine concerns on their feet" declared Mr. Palmer. American businessmen are already secretly cursing the folly of Charles Evans Hughes and his anti-Russian policy. Before long they will curse openly and a movement to force the whiskered secretary's hand is looked for.

Granite State R. R. Workers Still Out After 18 Months

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18.—Nineteen months, a long weary strike, and not yet settled. Since July, 1921, when the shopmen struck against the union wrecking railroad companies, those in Concord have refused to go back. They stuck, ninety per cent of the seven hundred that went out. They got jobs at anything, stone cutting, quarrying, weaving. And others left the city.

Even a year after the strike began, the men had the never say die spirit. "We won't go back, until we can go back like men." And they didn't.

The Boston and Maine management told the men that they would not have anything to do with them; they would come back at the terms given to them, or not at all. But the leaders have been putting the men off with promises, of an early settlement and it looks as tho Godfrey Cass was talking about the Concord leaders, when he said: "Marner was in the right about a man's putting off a blessing; it falls to somebody else."

Many of the strikers feel that the strike has been a fizzle, due to the separation of the workers into too many unions; the betrayal by Grable, the capitalist lickspittle; and the pussyfooting of the railroad union officials. They point to the need for amalgamation of all the railroad unions, and show that now all the shopcrafts meet together in Concord every Sunday night. They claim that if they can meet together, they can decide together.

Even the scabs are being laid off; this is their reward for betrayal. The same thing is happening in the Bellerica shops, the main ones on the B. & M. line.

The courageous fighting spirit of the Concord railroad strikers is worthy of a better leadership and a better program.

Independent Union of Lumber Workers Seeks Affiliation

(By The Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 18.—At the recent annual convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada held here, the union voted for affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as a part of its united front program. The convention decided that the L. W. I. U. would adhere to its original policy for the organization of workers engaged in the timber industry thruout the dominion on an industrial basis without regard to race or color, skilled or unskilled.

The system of piece work and the contract system were condemned, but the union decided that so long as a worker is actually engaged in the lumber industry he is eligible for membership in the union regardless of whether or not he is compelled by the boss to work under the piece work system.

The convention voted to appoint a committee of three members to meet and interview the officials of the Vancouver branch of the I. W. W., No. 120, to reach an understanding as to organization activities among the lumber workers of this province and to provide a means for cohesion between the two unions.

Recognition Must Come Before Trade Pact, Says Litvinoff

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—In future Russia will not sign commercial treaties with countries prior to their de jure recognition of the Soviet government, declared Maxim Litvinoff, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Great Britain, Italy and Norway already have recognized the present government.

M. Litvinoff would not take a definite stand in connection with the United States, tho he was firm in his statement that European countries would have to accede to the terms. He drew a distinction between trade agreements implying de facto recognition and commercial treaties. He added also that the United States has not made an approach on the subject.

"Some countries go on muttering about old debts," M. Litvinoff said. "We refuse to consider any preliminary condition to commercial treaties. Countries first must recognize us de jure, then we will discuss matters with them."

[illegible]

DAILY WORKER IS BARRED FROM FOLSOM PRISON

Heavy Censorship Over California Bastille

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REPRESA, Calif., Feb. 18.—A new rule has been made at Folsom prison that will make it impossible to send The DAILY WORKER to the fourteen political prisoners there. The new rule is that no books, magazines, or newspapers may be sent to the prisoners even tho they come directly from the publisher. The only gift allowed under the new rule will be money, and the warden will "use his judgment" in permitting the prisoners to spend that money.

This is obviously an act of revenge on the part of the warden, who has been charged with the unmerciful beating of a political prisoner, Louis Allen. In order to protect the warden, Governor Richardson has made some changes in the prison board that will give the warden a majority that will stick with him under any circumstances.

Folsom is the "hell hole" prison of California. When Hiram Johnson was governor of this state, he had Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, labor prisoners, who are serving life, sent to this prison so that their spirits might be broken.

The new rule about reading matter will affect the political and labor prisoners more than it will any other class as they were great readers.

* * * *

Other Prisons Still Open.

The business offices of The DAILY WORKER want to make it plain that only Folsom prison has a rule that forbids the sending of newspapers to the prisoners and that there are over a hundred class war and political prisoners in other prisons. The business office will send The DAILY WORKER to any political prisoner for a year if a reader will send $3 for the sub; that is, just half the regular price.

If you know a political prisoner send him The DAILY WORKER for a year to keep him in touch with the outside world. If you don't know any politicals send the business office $3 and they will send a political prisoner the paper for a year and inform you to whom your gift was

To Provide the World's Workers with Common Tongue

In order to eliminate one of the main obstacles to the international solidarity of the working class an organization was formed to provide the workers with a common language for use in international relations without, however, abolishing the existing languages.

At its last international congress in Cassel, Germany, this organization called the International Communist Ido Federation adopted the following declaration of principles:

1. The International Language to be used exclusively for the international relations, without abolishing neither the nations or the national language, is a characteristic postulate of the proletarian society and movement. All efforts to materialize it in the capitalist bourgeois society is utopianism and abuts necessarily upon intellectual sport and sterile sectarianism.

2. The practical materialization of the International Language becomes possible in the same degree as the political power of the proletarian struggle for power increases in the world. Therefore, the proletarian movement for International Language must work and fight in the closest contact with the proletarian movement for the conquest and conservation of the political power, i. e., with the Third (Communist) International, on which it depends spiritually and politically.

3. The proletarian movement for the International Language has as its aim the realization and practical adoption of the International Language in society. It does not work for any certain system against another, and will practically propagate and practice the International Language such as it is and will be presented by its science. ("Mondolinguismo.")

4. Because among all existing systems of the International Language the language IDO today offers the greatest guarantees for constant and easy adaptness, at present and in future, to the progress of science the proletarian movement for the International Language takes as a base for its propaganda and tactics the international language IDO (scientifically perfected Esperanto) and constitutes its fighting organization under the name of the International Communist Ido Federation (Kifintern).

Crippled Soldiers Protest Plan to Reduce Pensions

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 18.—An unusual spectacle was presented here recently when 300 wounded ex-soldiers entered the magnificent parliament building to protest against an order of the government by which the benefits paid to them by the government are reduced.

What lent color to the demonstration was the fact that among the invalids were cripples who had to be dragged into the building by their comrades, since they were unable to move alone, and that there were many ex-soldiers on crutches,

Police Frame-ups Hit Snag in Mo. Supreme Court Rule

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18—Police officials cannot break the law to enforce it, says a decision of the Missouri supreme court, handed down in three liquor cases. Convictions on evidence obtained by the police unlawfully will not be sustained by the high court, the opinion states.

In one of the cases the court orders the release of Alfred Owens, convicted in Stone county of possession of a bottle of whisky, because he was convicted on evidence obtained by officers searching without a warrant. Justice White wrote the opinion and reviewed several liquor cases in various parts of the country. The trend of argument, the judge says, in favor of admission of illegally obtained evidence of violation of the prohibition law is that it is necessary and the only way to enforce the law—that it is necessary to violate the law to enforce it.

"If peace officers are rewarded for breaking the peace, what more potent influence could induce people generally to hold law in contempt and to break thru legal barriers which stand across the path of their desires?" Judge White asks.

"If a rule obtains," the judge continues, "that an officer may enter any home and search any person or place without a warrant—if he, vaingloriously sensible of the little brief authority with which he is invested—is encouraged to arrest and search because he suspects someone of some unknown crime, and is rewarded according to his own success in discovery; if he is encouraged to hunt and ferret on a chance of hitting on something suspicious, a system of espionage would ensue characteristic of those countries where the sanctity of the home and inviolability of the citizen are unknown."

Anti-Militarist Play Is Latest Berlin Sensation

(By The Federated Press)

DRESDEN, Saxony, Germany, Feb. 18.—Ernst Toller's anti-militaristic play, Hinkemann (Limping Man), is the most talked about theme in Dresden today. After having proved a great success in Leipsic, where it first went over the boards, it was to be staged in the state theater at the capital, Dresden.

But in Dresden the reactionaries are in control. Dresden is the headquarters of the military dictator, General Mueller, and everything red is anathema to the powers here. Accordingly, when Hinkemann was announced a group of nationalists decided to break up the first performance and to make later performances impossible. They bought seats in various parts of the house and soon after the opening of the play hisses and cries of shame were heard, and the 100 per cent patriots started to sing nationalistic songs.

After breaking up the first performance, they next addressed letters to every member of the cast, threatening to shoot them on the open stage in case they continued to produce this searching denunciation by the noted revolutionary dramatist. The play has therefore been cancelled for the present.

Amoskeag Textile Barons Attempt Evidence Suppression

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 18.—The lawyers for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., textile barons, strove strenuously to keep out of the evidence damaging testimony to their propaganda. The Amoskeag is trying to have its taxes reduced, altho their present rates are low, and the farmers bear the brunt of the taxation. The main point stressed by the labor-hating Amoskeag has been the fear of southern competition.

But the lawyers do not want this question discussed; they objected to the introduction of evidence that not all textile interests fear southern competition. The evidence, however, was introduced; it was shown that Henry F. Lippit of Manville, R. I. and H. C. Meserve, president and secretary, respectively, of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association had testified at other hearings that they did not fear southern competition.

Not only southern competition but also the 48-hour week are brought into the hearing. Both issues were involved in the textile strike last year.

West Side Harlem, N. Y., Party Opens New Headquarters

The West Side Harlem English Branch, New York City, have recently opened new headquarters at 240 W. 136th Street, where it will in the future conduct its varied activity.

On each first and third Thursday evening there will be held the regular business meetings of the branch, and on each second and fourth Thursday evening an educational meeting. Every Wednesday evening there will be a general social gathering and on Saturday evenings dances will be held.

Every Sunday afternoon there will be a forum, when subjects of interest to the working class will be discussed.

This branch is located in the colored section of the city, where the most oppressed and degraded workers live. It therefore behooves all comrades who can to help the comrades in this branch to succeed in their work.—JOHN W. MARSHALL, Branch Organizer.

THE PRINCE IS LUCKY; HE HAS NO COUNTRY

All Locked up; No Place to Go

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Prince Michael Dmitri Obolenski—sometimes known as plain Harry Gerguson—self-styled scion of the Romanoffs and an enigma to police chiefs thruout the middle west, has become a man without a country.

Authorities at Ellis Island, where he is held, are unable to deport him because they haven't any place to send him.

The prince was arrested three months ago and sent to the island for deportation, because he entered this country without a passport, swimming ashore—or so he says—from Ellis Island one dark and stormy night. For a year previous he had roamed the United States, debonair, immaculate, with his tale of royal relationships disseminated in the cultured accents of Oxford and Eton and his too apparent poverty a merry jest for his friends, in whose polite amusement he never failed to share.

The department of labor at Washington directed that the prince be deported and the prince took out a writ of habeas corpus. Now, from his chilly confinement at Ellis Island whence, lacking $1,000 for bond, he cannot escape, Obolenski or Gerguson as they somehow prefer to call him there defies the authorities.

Not Prejudiced Against Truth.

Send him if they will, but where? He possesses no passport whatever. It will do no good to dump him upon the sunny shores of France, or of England, or even of far off Russia: in fact, the authorities admit it would be highly improper.

For the present, in answer to questions Obolenski says he is an American citizen. Nobody believes that; but then, nobody believes anything he says. In answer to questions, he admits he is not telling the truth, adding he would be pleased to do so if it would serve his interests.

Nova Scotia Coal Miners Return to Work, Strike Over

By JOHN ROBUR
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 18—After negotiations stretching over three months the Nova Scotia miners have secured an increase in wages over those in force last year. Work and negotiations went hand in hand from November till the middle of January, when the British Empire Steel Corp. locked out the men, and ordered a reduction of 20% in pay. Negotiations were renewed after a weeks' break, and later carried from Cape Breton to Montreal, where the head office of "Besco" is situated.

The new agreement which runs for one year provides for the following increases:

Datal men, underground, 30 cents a day; datal, surface men, 25 cents a day; shooters and loaders and contract men, including helpers, 7 cents a ton; local contracts, 6%; hand pick miners, 8 cents a ton. At the same time the price of domestic coal to the miners in increased from $2.25 to $3.60 a ton.

The final adjustment between the company and the men came about after intervention by a representative of the federal department of labor, E. McG. Quirk of Montreal.

Strike of Stage Hands Coming in San Francisco

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—This city is faced by the probability of a strike of all stage hands, motion picture operators, theater musicians, and other stage employes, unless the theaters grant a 14 per cent wage increase at once. By the rules of the Federated Stage Crafts, all allied trades must walk out if the stage hands quit, and the result will be the darkening of nearly every theater in San Francisco. A 5 per cent raise was offered and refused.

The managers are evidently preparing for a siege, as evidenced by the refusal of the owner of the Curran theater to allow the orchestra to play. "That was an experiment to prove that we can get along without an orchestra," he explained, "and if necessary we'll get along without stage hands." The musicians recently asked for a 11 per cent increase and accepted a compromise of 8 per cent.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

It Admires Our Vigor

"The Nation's" Comment on the DAILY WORKER.

The Nation, the liberal weekly of New York City, carries an editorial in its Feb. 20th issue on The Daily Worker as follows:

"THE DAILY WORKER, born and published in Chicago, may live and prosper after many another paper is forgotten, for it has several sources of strength that many of its ill-fated contemporaries have lacked. It is the organ of a cohesive and highly disciplined organization, whose members will support it as a matter of party loyalty. It is a propaganda sheet; its news and its editorials are frankly "colored"—and their color is red. It makes no efforts to please various factions, no pretense at being a "general" newspaper. It is the voice of the members of the Workers Party, and its money and its readers will presumably be drawn from that group. Such are the sources of its weakness. In so far as it refuses to cater to the non-Communist workers, it will also fail to win them. We so need a labor daily in these days of high journalistic mortality and low journalistic standards that we welcome the existence of the DAILY WORKER and admire its straightforward vigor; but we hope that it will yield to the human demand for general and non-partisan news with propaganda relegated to the editorial pages."

MANY FIRETRAP SCHOOLS FOUND IN NEW YORK CITY

Show Conditions Rotten in 40 Buildings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—New York, like Chicago, has scores of fire trap public schools. Sanitary conditions and fire hazards in many of the schools here are as bad as those described in the DAILY WORKER survey of Chicago schools.

The joint committee of education has just completed a survey of more than forty schools where they declare conditions are rotten. The report points out lack of fire prevention, bad lighting, overcrowding, and unsanitary conditions.

The survey completed is the fourth made by the committee. The committee was able by repeated checkups to get needed repairs in some schools. In the fourth survey the same schools were visited but a new group of thirteen schools were added.

The survey indicated that while the forty schools which had been surveyed four times were getting repairs, the thirteen school buildings added in the last survey were in very bad condition. The committee said that this indicated that an effort had been made because of publicity but no real concern was manifested about the general condition of the schools.

"Schools surveyed for the first time this year where the committee feels there is urgent need for better condition are:

"Manhattan—P. S. 50: Menace to health, fire protection nil, sanitary conditions bad. P. S.—26: Sanitary facilities poor, everything in bad repair, factory next door a bad situation. P. S. 33: Shocking sanitary conditions, lighting bad, surrounding streets dangerous.

"Brooklyn—P. S. 23: Disastrously overcrowded, bad general repair. Annex to P. S. 17: Disreputable old ferry boat, in worst possible condition; sanitation especially bad. Annex to P. S. 33, formerly annex to P. S. 17: Old structure built around court, unsafe wooden balcony and shaky wooden stairs the only exit leading into court, which in turn has but one small exit—possible fire trap.

"Bronx—P. S. 14: Serious overcrowding, lighting bad, no play space. P. S. 18: Artificial lighting bad, lacks modern sanitation, garbage is dumped opposite school by neighbors and left several days at a time."

Catholics Fight Unions.

FULDA, Germany, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of Catholic bishops recently held here, the threat of excommunication was hurled at workers who dare join the free trade unions of Germany, which are frankly Communist or social-democratic.

"If Catholics, despite warning, and altho membership in another organization (i. e., a Catholic union) is possible for them, persist in remaining members of the free trade unions, they are to be barred from receiving the sacraments."

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Coolidge Classes Child Labor with Booze.

Classing the exploitation of the 2,500,000 child workers in this country with dope and liquor, Strikebreaker Coolidge, completely dodged the issue of the abolition of child labor in his first message to congress.

He is for a "limitation of child labor," "for purposes of national uniformity." The fact that the millions of children are in jeopardy of life and limb in dangerous mines, shops and factories is of no concern to the anti-labor president.

Coolidge's recommendations to congress are entirely in harmony with the actions of the United States Supreme Court on the two occasions in which they threw out two national anti-child labor laws.

Anti-child labor legislation, declared the Supreme Court, was a matter for state action, and the federal government should not intervene in regulations affecting the life and limb of the children. Coolidge declares that the carrying out of any law would be a question for local consideration plus the "power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion."

Experience has shown that even with definite anti-child labor laws, in many states, providing for appropriations for factory inspectors, such laws were not carried out.

The first need as expressed by Coolidge for his magnanimous opinion that child labor should be treated as booze, is that it "would secure greater continuity of production." In other words, would benefit the factory owners.

Coolidge's message definitely proves that the oppressed children can expect nothing from the boss's government to relieve their aching backs from immature labor.

Samuel Gompers' agitation against child labor has resulted, not in getting the masses of workers themselves interested in the abolition of this admitted evil, but precisely in the statement of Coolidge.

More than ever, all working class organizations should intensify their activities against child labor, as no help can be expected from Washington. The present administration takes into account primarily the cost to the manufacturers and to the finance capitalists, and considers not at all the bitterness of the children laboring under the blistering sun in the South, or the unhealthy factories in the North.

Middle Class Wakes Up.

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 18.—The laboring and the middle classes of Germany feel that they are being exploited and that the government is nothing but a tool of the great industrialists, says Prof. C. Tolsman, psychology department, University of California, who has just returned from several months' study in Germany.

Schenectady Labor Hits Taxes.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Schenectady Trades Assembly has gone on record in favor of the reduction of the income tax on small incomes and as opposed to the bills now before congress which would reduce the tax on huge incomes.

SAXONY TOILERS VOTE HEAVILY FOR COMMUNISM

Treachery of Socialists Defeats Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRESDEN, Feb. 18.—In the municipal elections which took place in Saxony last month the Communist Party doubled, and in some cases tripled, its votes of the last elections, and it made these tremendous gains under the sabre of General Seeckt's dictatorship, for the Communist Party has been officially "dissolved" by the military dictatorship now ruling Germany, and is an outlaw party.

The social-democratic party suffered a disastrous defeat in the elections, losing in many places as much as 50 per cent of its vote of the last elections. The capitalist parties won the elections with a combined vote that was greater than the total number of votes received by the Communists, the social-democrats and the independent socialists.

Socialists Lose.

In one sense these elections mean a reversal of the last elections, in that the capitalist parties have come out ahead. The treachery of the social-democrats in sabotaging the revolution, in playing into the hands of the capitalists, has discouraged many workers and especially the lower middle class elements and has thrown them into the arms of the capitalist parties. But on the other hand tens of thousands of workers have flocked to the Communists, they have given a clear answer to the provocative measures of the white dictatorship. The bayonets of the Reichswehr did not deter the workers of Saxony from piling up votes for the "dissolved" Communist Party.

In Dresden the Communists received 39,500 votes as against 27,000 in the year 1922. The social-democrats received 81,000 votes as against 93,000 in 1922. The gains for the Communists and the losses for the social-democrats are not so marked in Dresden as in other cities, such as Leipzig or Chemnitz which are more industrial. In Chemnitz, for instance, the votes of the Communists were almost equal to those received by the social-democrats, as the Communist Party received 31,000 votes and the social-democratic party, 35,000 votes. In Leipzig, the Communists received 69,000 votes, the social-democrats, 91,000. Of those elected, 24 are of the capitalist parties, 7 are democrats, 7 are of the German people's party, 19 social-democrats, 14 Communists and 2 independent socialists. In Zwickau, 8 Communists were elected, as against 3 in the last elections.

Last Capitalist Bulwark.

The social-democratic traitors have felt the wrath of the masses, for the masses realize that the social-democratic party is largely to blame for the military dictatorship now in Germany. The masses feel that the social-democratic party is the last bulwark of the capitalist class, blocking the proletarian revolution which will end the present misery in Germany. The social-democratic party has suffered a crushing defeat, and it is now well on the road to complete dissolution. The masses are leaving the once mighty social-democratic party and are flocking to the Communist party, tho many are still deluded and have thrown their support to the capitalists. However, there are signs that even the lower middle class elements are realizing that the only salvation is for all non-capitalist elements to accept the leadership of the Communists in the fight against capitalist rule, which is keeping Germany in the abyss of suffering. It is becoming clear to them that there is no middle ground.

Workers Gain Hope.

The situation in Germany is very discouraging when the Reichswehr entered Saxony and drove out the labor government. On top of that the Communist Party was officially "dissolved" all over Germany by the military dictatorship. The Communist Party was outlawed by the order of General von Seeckt. The German working class suffered a defeat in Germany. But the elections in Saxony bring back hope, give back courage to the Communists to lead the fight against the rule of the bayonet. The workers have shown that they have not lost confidence in the Communist Party, and that they are ready to give more than votes, that they are ready to give their blood in the proletarian revolution which is inevitable in Germany. The German workers are not crushed. The municipal elections in Saxony are an indication that the German working class still has the undying will for revolution.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD TUESDAY, Feb. 19th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 913 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1623 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
498	Engineers, 150 W. Washington St.
325	Firemen and Enginemen, 5435 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 226 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
4	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
189	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
194	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
705	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Japanese Loan May Reach the Figure of $250,000,000

By FREDERICK KUH

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The international loan to Japan, the bulk of which will be floated by Wall Street, as reported in The Federated Press, will be placed on the market this week and will probably total about $250,000,000. The deal is stated to be the largest venture in financing ever undertaken, beyond internal government loans.

The share of American banking houses will be divided between J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City bank, the First National bank, and lesser monopolists of credits. An agent of the Morgan group has been engaged in conversations with London financiers, with the result that seven British banking corporations have been enlisted in the enterprise. Kengo Mori, a financial delegate of the Tokio government, has been in New York, concluding the transaction which will recast international relations and transform the foreign policy of the United States government.

Informed observers here assert that this colossal investment of American private capital in Japan will cause a precautionary speeding up of construction in United States naval yards. It is thought likely, moreover, that America's naval and military contingents in China will be reinforced, as a hint of the government's determination to safeguard these augmented American investments in the far east.

It may be expected, then, that the ordinary American taxpayer will soon feel the effect of this loan in increased expenditures for the naval and military establishments. To this effect must be added the implication that the government at Washington is prepared to defend by armed force if the emergency arises, the privileges of Wall Street abroad.

It is generally believed that chances of a German loan here are diminished, now that the American market is to be saturated with the issue of Japanese bonds.

Kink in Judge's Brain Shown in Beanery Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Federal Judge Faris has just handed down an injunction against the local waitresses' union which follows a peculiar line of reasoning. In granting the writ the court held that altho there was no evidence to show that unlawful acts had been committed the union had no right to "disturb" the business of the petitioner, as no strike was in progress. The petitioner was the Benish Restaurant Co., Inc.

The company operates a notoriously non-union cafe downtown and recently opened another establishment in the west end, and the union girls have been picketing the latter place to advise the public that it is an open shop. The injunction restrains further picketing. Said the judge:

"An injunction cannot be issued when a strike is in progress, but in this case the evidence shows there was no dispute between the employers and the employes."

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Kansas Labor for Political Unity and Russian Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURG, Kans., Feb. 18.—The Pittsburg United Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution at a recent meeting calling for a united labor front in the political field. The resolution favored immediate recognition of Russia.

The resolution said in part: "Be it resolved that this body go on record as favoring action on the part of labor toward forming a plan for a solid front on the political field. And that such action be extended to take in all parties and factions of farmers and labor organizations opposed to turning our government over to corporate interests."

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTING IN ILLINOIS STATE

Only Half Applicants Are Placed

By LELANDS OLDS

(Fed. Press Industrial Editor)

The extent to which irresponsible employers move tens of thousands of workers like pawns from one part of the world to another and then leave them stranded to look for jobs in an overstocked labor market, is revealed in the January employment report of the Illinois department of labor.

The labor surplus which has been developing in the state since last June jumped in January to the highest point since March, 1922. During the month more than 20,000 persons applied to the free employment offices for jobs while places could be found for less than 10,000. Officially the state as a whole showed 166 persons registered for each 100 jobs reported vacant. In December 146 persons applied for each 100 jobs.

Laid Off Workers.

At the same time the number of factory employes in the state fell 1¼% below the level of the previous year. Reports from 1,192 employers with more than 40 per cent of the total factory workers of the state on their pay rolls show a decrease of 1.8 per cent in the total number of employes. Since the peak of employment in June these concerns have laid off 6½ per cent of their workers. If they are typical of Illinois industry as a whole this indicates that over 51,000 factory workers in the state have lost their jobs since the middle of 1923.

Probably the most important change during the 30-day period, says the report, has been the collapse of car building. On top of the break in December in this industry the decline of January left only about three-quarters of the workers on the pay rolls of 14 reporting employers.

Seasonal Employment.

Employment changes of a seasonal character include decreases of 4.3 per cent in the number employed by brick concerns and of 5 per cent in the furniture factories. Also increases of 4.2 per cent in the number of employes of millinery establishments and of 34.8 per cent in the women's coats, suit and skirt industry. In the men's clothing trades there was a slight increase following the 7.6 per cent increase during December.

Other important changes include reductions in force amounting to 3.4 per cent in the steel industry and 4.5 per cent in the slaughtering and meat packing industry contrasting with a 7 per cent increase in the number employed by automobile and accessory concerns.

Farmers Can't Compete.

The report warns against attributing too much importance to an employment decline and a glutted labor market in January. It points out that the overstocked labor market at a time when employment is still fairly high is due to an expanded supply coming from the following four sources: (1) Farmers have been financially unable to bid against industry for labor and as a result former farm hands have joined the ranks of unskilled labor in the cities; (2) coal mines in Illinois and adjacent states have shut down throwing hundreds out of work. Many miners have been driven to the extremity of seeking work in the large cities; (3) Negroes attracted north by improving industrial conditions are thronging free employment agencies in Chicago and East St. Louis which are the terminals of southern and southwestern railroads; (4) Mexican laborers have come in large numbers to Chicago and the vicinity where they are being used to do the unskilled labor in Chicago plants.

The migration during the year from these four sources, says the report, has so swelled the supply of labor that when industry contracted the visible extent of unemployment in some of the larger cities approached the condition that exists during a depression.

Teachers in High Schools Fight the Two-Shift System

The high school teachers are opposed to the shift system in the schools and the long day because both are detrimental to scholarship, Carl A. Hoffman, representing the high school teachers told the school plan commission.

He said the high school teachers are in favor of smaller high school classes where the pupils can get better attention from the teachers.

William McAndrews, new superintendent of schools, said he favored large high schools of from 2,500 to 3,000. His chief reason for favoring large schools seemed to be that he thought them cheaper to build.

Brockton Cases Coming Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. — The cases of 170 strikers arrested and "convicted" of the crime of picketing in Brockton, Mass., are to come up on appeal the latter part of this month. If they will be good and plead guilty they have been assured that their fines and their imprisonment sentences will be halved. But they will not so plead because to do so would be in effect to admit that picketing is a crime.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Well! Well! Senate Will Probe Price of Bread! Oil Can

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate has instructed the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the price of bread and activities of the Bread Trust.

A resolution of Senator LaFollette, calling for a full inquiry, was adopted without a record vote.

In a preamble to the resolution LaFollette charged that "a huge merger of baking companies" had made a national monopoly of bread production.

"Prices are artifically maintained at excessive prices in many cities," the resolution said.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) objected to the statements in the preamble and LaFollette agreed to strike them out so that the body of the resolution could go thru.

The resolution as passed authorizes the commission to go into the sale, production and distribution of bread and report fully its findings to the Senate. It also authorizes investigation of efforts at price fixing.

The resolution sets forth these charges:

The price of bread is being maintained at substantially the level of war prices, while wheat has declined to pre-war levels.

Bread made of American flour is seling in England at an average, retail price of 4 cents a pound, as compared with an average of 8.7 cents in the United States.

Excessive prices have caused a decrease in consumption of bread in the United States amounting to 44 loaves per capita annually.

Bill Haywood in Moscow Lectures on I. W. W. History

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—With the object of drawing into Russian life the foreigners living in Russia, keeping them informed about events in Russia (few foreigners here can read the newspapers), and acquainting them with the revolutionary progress in their own countries, the Central Immigrants' club has been formed in Moscow. There are separate sections for the various languages.

The Anglo-Saxon section has been active for about three months conducting lectures and classes. The 70 English speaking immigrants at the Amo automobile factory in Moscow have had the opportunity of studying Russia under the auspices of the section. It is intended to hold classes in Marxian economics as soon as classrooms can be found.

Every Sunday night the Anglo-Saxon section holds a meeting which is addressed by a speaker in English. These lectures are open to the public and admittance is free. For instance, there are lectures on Russian industry and the crisis by the acting editor of Izvestia; by Stewart, delegate to the Third International from Great Britain; by Bill Haywood on the history of the I. W. W.; by Peluso on fascism in Italy.

Pension Scheme on Montreal Tramways to Start July 1st

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—July first is the provisional date set for initiation of the pension scheme which has been under negotiation between the Montreal Tramways Co. and local officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The pension is to be based, not on the wage of the individual, but on the average wage paid to all employes.

On this average each pensioned employe will get 2 per cent for each year of his service. For example, if he has worked for 25 years and the average wage is $1,500, his pension will be $750 per annum. The age at which the pension begins has not been fixed; the company has proposed 60 years of age; while the men suggest any age after 20 years' service. The plan provides for half pay during sickness. If an employe dies, the widow is to get $500 if he has served three months, plus $100 for each year's employment up to a maximum of $2,500.

Hope for Roberts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 18.—Theodore Roberts, the actor, passed a better night than for some time and hope that he may recover has revived, his physicians said today.

Franc Falls In London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The French franc fell to more than 100 to the pound this afternoon. Shortly before 1 p. m. the quotation on the London exchange was 100.25.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

STEEL TRUST MAY BE POINCARE'S FRENCH TEAPOT

Radical Gives Reason for Sickly Franc

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A miniature Teapot Dome squirted its political poison on Premier Poincare when a radical orator mounted the tribune in the chamber of deputies and waving a letter in his hand, revealed the reason for the tottering franc which is now giving Marxian shivers to French financiers.

The incriminating letter was from one of the branches of the Comite des Forges, the French steel trust, to its customers demanding payment in pounds sterling for orders.

Humbert de Wendel, the head of the trust that controls two-thirds of the steel production of Europe and is considered mainly responsible for the occupation of the Ruhr, rose to reply to the radical deputy. He explained that he did not keep the pounds sterling acquired by export, but sold them for francs with which to pay his workmen.

This statement infuriated the left side of the chamber and a rough house took place. It was pointed out that the French millionaires were following in the footsteps of the German magnates, Herren, Stinnes, Wolff and Thysen, in selling abroad at dollar and pound sterling prices.

As Poincare is as closely connected with Wendel as Calvin Coolidge is with Fall, Denby and Daugherty, this scandal will, it is believed, hasten the French premier's downfall. This is the first time a scandal of this kind occurred in French industry. It is not surprising that the franc should totter if those who own France show no confidence in the stability of their own currency.

If the premier succeeds in putting thru his taxation bill he may last until the elections in the spring, but it is the general opinion that as soon as the French workers and peasants get a chance to vote on his government they will hand him his hat.

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THE ROSE-BUSH

By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

(Synopsis: A beautiful rose bush, owned by a rich lady, in a big, white house, had talked with her friend, the Wind. The Wind had told her how the rich people own everything and never work. The rose bush had decided to go on strike and not look beautiful for the benefit of the rich lady.)

Then followed bad days for the Rose-bush, for she had decided not to drink any water that she might cease blooming. When her friend came with the water-pot she drew her little roots close to herself, that no drops might touch them. Ah, how she suffered; she thought she would faint. In the day-time the sun shone, and she became more thirsty every hour, always longing more for water. And, at last, at evening came the longed-for drink, but she dared not sip the full draught, she had to turn away from the cool pervious liquid, to thirst again. After a while she thought she could not endure it. But the wind came flying, fanning her, comforting her, singing softly and gently, "Be brave, be brave! You will conquer!"

Day after day the Rose-bush gazed at the gleaming white house in which lived people who had everything they wanted, and then looked at the street, where others passed by with thin, pale faces that were tired and sad, and this brought new strength to her heart.

She became constantly more sick and more weak; her arms hung down feebly, her blossoms dropped their petals, her leaves became wrinkled and yellow. The man who tended her watched her sadly and asked, "What is wrong, my poor Rose-bush?" and he tried every remedy he knew of to help her. But all in vain. One morning, instead of a handsome, blooming Rose-bush, he found a miserable, withered, dead bush.

That could not remain there, the withered branches and flowers spoiled the handsome garden. The gracious lady commanded that the Rose-bush be thrown out. As the man dug her up, the Rose-bush gathered her remaining strength and whispered beseechingly, "Take me home, please, please take me home!"

The man fulfilled her wish. He planted the Rose-bush in a flower pot and took her to the poor, small room where he lived. His sick wife sat up in bed and said, "Ah, the poor Rose-bush, she is as sick as I am, but you will nurse us both back to health."

The withered leaves and twigs moaned, "water! water!" And the man understood them and brought in a jar of water. The Rose-bush drank. Oh! what delight it was! Eagerly her roots sucked up the water, the delicious moisture passing thru all her branches gave her new life. The next morning she could lift up her branches; the sick woman was as happy as a child and cried, "She will get well."

And the Rose-bush really got well. In a short while she again became so beautiful that the poor little room was as fragrant as a garden. The pale cheeks of the woman became rosier every day, her strength was returning. "The Rose-bush has made me well," said she, and all the flowers on the Rose-bush glowed deep red with joy when she heard these words.

The man and his wife were kind people. They gladly shared the little they had, and carefully broke off some roses to bring joy to tired people in other lonely rooms.

The roses had other magic powers; the rose-bush, in her days of struggle and suffering, had learned the songs of the wind. Now her flowers sang them very softly for their friends, "Keep together! Fight! You will conquer" Then the people said, "How strange! The perfume of the flowers brings us new strength. We will fight together for a better world."

But to the little children the roses sang in a tender, loving voice: "Little comrades, little children, when you are grown up, you will no longer stand sadly before the gate. The whole world will belong to those who work, the whole world!"

(Translated by I. D.)

THE END.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }

MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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Industrial Democracy

We are indebted to the well-known organ of New York and New England financiers, Barron's Weekly, for telling us the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the sundry schemes of employe ownership and profit-sharing so vigorously advocated by the cultured and unlettered apologists of the capitalist system.

In a rather frank editorial discussing the fact that 65 per cent of the employes of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company own $36,500 shares, Barron's Weekly points out a few of the incalcuable advantages to the employing class thru this clever arrangement.

The editor lets the cat out of the bag in this fashion. First of all these employes do not own "any such percentage (65%) of the capital stock." Translated into every day English this means that the majority of the employes are not permitted to own the majority of the stock. The advantage sought for by the capitalists in this deal is disclosed by Barron's Weekly in the frank confession that "the incentive to good service is obvious." This is a concise way of telling us that this fake stock ownership scheme pays the capitalists because it ties the workers more hopelessly to plants they do not own.

Especially illuminating is the statement: "it is clear that the remaining 35 per cent of employes represent the corporation's casual and unskilled labor." No doubt this is at least as true as the other evidence submitted by this financial expert. No one would expect the machine laborers, the least skilled workers who are invariably the lowest paid employes, to be able to put aside any money for investing in the stock of their bosses. These workers have the time of their life making both ends meet. It is plain that one of the outstanding advantages of "employe ownership" is the further intensification of the differences and conflicts arising between skilled and unskilled workers. In this respect all schemes of industrial democracy and profit-sharing tend to divide the workers and to increase dissension in their ranks.

Perhaps the best revelation yet of the fraudulent character of all industrial democracy schemes under capitalism is given by the editor in his statement that the workers investing in this stock "are connoisseurs of the product and would be the last people in the world to subscribe to a policy of counting noses. There is no better democracy than this, because it secures its true rights and recognizes its own limitations."

Barron's Weekly hails this adventure as the best solution for industrial conflicts and describes it as full proof so far as the demogogue is concerned. We welcome this conclusion. We are especially thankful to this oracle of high finance for unmasking this oft repeated attempt to blind the workers and condemn them to the present system of exploitation and degradation.

A Morgan Library

J. P. Morgan has made the announcement that he has turned over his father's library estimated at $7,000,000 to a board of trustees composed of his family and two others who are to maintain it for the use of scholars from all parts of the world. With the library goes an endowment of $1,500,000.

Use of the library will be limited to "scholars." The public cannot be trusted with the manuscripts on which the late financial agent of the British government and the Vatican and the overlord of American business spent part of the fortune wrung out of the sweat and blood of the American working class. Perhaps the workers might learn something detrimental to the system which enabled Mr. Morgan to accumulate priceless treasures while the millions starved mentally as well as physically.

Morgan will be extolled by the fuglemen of big business for his "public spirit" and "civic consciousness." But this gesture of generosity is only a sop to divert the attention of the workers in those days of glaring corruption from the big robbers in Wall Street to their errand boys in Washington.

Washington is not the safest place in the world today for a man without a coat of mail or a clean conscience. He is liable to run head foremost into a squirt of corrupt oil as in the case of Senator Greene, of Vermont, into a stray bullet from a bootlegger's gun. The accident may result in another investigation that will eclipse the Teapot Dome and send a few presidential aspirants into the discard.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Capitalism and the Home

Writing in the Berlin Mittagzeitung, one Fraulein Bittner points out that "matrimony in Germany has degenerated into a mere exchange of financial references and an inspection of the home the woman can offer." "The marrying game in Germany," the writer continues, "has become a parody on love, but it is a tragic parody after all. It is a pity to see the young man flee from his natural companion in life and rush into the arms of a woman with a furnished flat."

In England, with an estimated surplus of 2,000,000 women since the war thinned the ranks of the men, marriage is now undertaken by the male, as a rule, only when the bride-to-be can bring relief from the struggle for a livelihood.

In France marriages for convenience have been an established custom for a long time and the war has increased the predilection for these alliances.

The scarcity of eligible males and the severity of the economic struggle in the three countries mentioned is paralelled in every central and western European nation.

The one sure-fire method of arousing enmity towards the movement for the abolition of capitalism has been to picture capitalism as the founder and upholder of monogamous marriage based on love, as the defender of the sanctity of the home against the supporters of revolutionary programs, who have proved that marriage, like other institutions, adapts itself to the prevailing form of production and that monogamous marriage is private property's particular arrangement for the marital relationship.

No one will question the statement that in Europe—the birthplace of capitalism—the love motive as the basis of marriage has been almost eliminated.

Actual marriage—compliance with the religious or legal forms—is probably the exception rather than the rule in industrial centers unless one of the parties is economically independent. Home as a corollary of marriage has lost its meaning for millions and millions of workers.

In the examples cited above the males marry, not the females with whom they agree to live, but the property that the females possess.

In well-to-do circles this has long been the custom; a custom more or less ignored thru a conspiracy of the press and pulpit. The acknowledgement that it has now been recognized as a fact in the lives of masses, is causing widespread alarm among the self-appointed guardians of the morals of the poor, adds weighty proof to the contention of the Communists that capitalism, bankrupt economically and politically, is also bankrupt in all avenues of activity—legal, social, and ethical.

Join the Workers Party.

Black Shirt Democracy

Now and then the ruling class and its agents slip up and allow the mask to fall off their vain pretensions to democracy. Whenever the class conflicts become acute the employers frankly and openly throw overboard all their hypocritical prayers and paeans for rule by majority.

It appears that the rise of the British Labor Party, despite its program of caution and moderation, is causing some far-sighted English capitalists quite a bit of concern. Already we are face to face with plans for an organization of the British capitalists along the lines of Italian Fascism.

It is natural, of course, for the privileged classes of all countries to organize and fight for the defense of their vested interests and the perpetuation of their privileges. But what is especially important about the new maneuvers of the English Fascisti is their open, avowed intentions to crush the labor movement once any working class political party should win a majority of the working population to its program.

The English Fascisti are boasting that they do not worry about the present situation because the Labor Party is not yet a majority Party. At the same time they are blazoning on high that they will put the Labor Party in its place once the day arrives "when socialism may possess a working majority in parliament."

Anglo-Saxon democracy? What of the great inherent love for constitutional methods with which the English people are supposed to be born? What of the almost biological revulsion to violence that we have so often been told the Anglo-Saxons are blessed with by the heavenly powers above?

The threat of the English Fascisti to ride rough-shod over the working class once it becomes conscious of its being the majority and proceeds to act as such politically, reveals the whole truth about capitalist democracy. As long as the workers are blind to their role in society and millions of their class help support the capitalist control of government and industry, they will be let alone and the rule of such democracy will be holy. But once the workers become aware of their class interests and attempt to rid themselves of their exploiters, then rule by majority is no longer democratic, then all the empty pretences at peaceful methods are discarded, and the signal is given for an open assault on the workingmen along the whole front.

The program of the English capitalists is the program of the capitalist class the world over. Our own democracy-worshipping employers will pursue exactly the same policy that the English privileged class is resorting to.

THE THEATRE

By D'FERRIER

THE most disappointing thing about "We Moderns" is that there are no moderns in the play. While the young intellectuals, represented in the play, affect to despise even Bernard Shaw as being old-fashioned, in times of stress they are proved to be only parrots of radical thoughts which they have heard others voice and for which they are themselves unwilling to make any sacrifices. For letting these youngsters, who at first repudiate with scornful contempt the old moral, political and sociological conventions of their parents' generation, be illogically made, by artificial stage devices, to see the justification of the older beliefs, it is hard to forgive the playwright, Israel Zangwill. The ideas of a man, who believes to a certain extent that the great war was waged by the people to preserve the world for democracy, are made to triumph over those of his son, who, until his unexplicable change of heart, has laughed at the decadent creeds of the other. The ending is, of course, a sop to the smug, middle class audiences, to which a play must appeal in order to be a financial success. But, the aims and ideals of the youngsters, while in this case proven to be not sincere, are so brave and tender that it fills one with unholy rage to see them frustrated in so cheap a manner.

Zangwill has manufactured a villainous seducer, necessary to the outcome of the plot, put a few pseudo-intelligent phrases into his mouth, and then called him a modern. This is so obviously a dishonest stage trick to make the play popular, and so unfair, that it rankles.

But, despite the plot, the play is very worth-while. There is much cleverness in the dialogue, epigrammatic and punning, and the cast is most noteworthy, indeed. Helen Hayes, as Mary Sundale, the youthful, babbling daughter of the family, does nothing to destroy the suspicion that she is one of the most talented of the younger generation on the American stage—altho a more felicitous part than this could be found for her. In the scene where she is compelled, against her will, to have harsh words with her mother, whom she believes to have been stricken, she is most convincing, altho the scene itself is rather falsely written in that—played as it is—the mother could hardly have remained oblivious of the tension in the air. For this unreality we can, however, in no way blame Miss Hayes.

O. P. Heggie, Kenneth Mackenna, Isabel Irving, Mary Shaw—in fact everyone in the cast—are most praiseworthy, and the play has lost nothing in the manner in which it is staged. It is being presented at Cohan's Grand Opera House.

* * * *

Something Dangerous On Broadway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—United States Attorney Daugherty is paying no attention to "Beggar on Horseback," a Broadway comedy that is turning 'em away. But he ought to.

Audiences of hardboiled eggs love it only because it makes 'em laugh at America and things American. They laugh a dangerous kind of laugh, deep and unreserved. The sound waves must be flowing all over the country from this unseemly laughing, and they must be doing incalculable damage.

"Beggar on Horseback" unmercifully kids the yellow press; it unmercifully satirizes the modern American attitude toward art, towards money, towards respectability. And, Oh Boy! how the tough Broadway eggs and the spectacled highbrows and everybody laugh!

And Sumner, and Nicholas Murray Butler and Bill Burns have done nothing to stop it.

Black Denver Post Pot Shocks the N. Y. Times Kettle

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The senate committee's exposure of the unsavory affairs of the Denver Post and its editor, Bonfils, connected with the oil scandal, has had a peculiar echo in New York journalism.

At a public meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here last week, the editor of the New York Times, Adolph Ochs, spoke effusively of the high moral standards maintained by the American, as contrasted with the European press. American newspapers, he declared, are immune to temptations of bribery, to which European journals frequently succumb.

The Denver Post disclosure, following upon the Times' editor's eulogy, placed this dignified New York organ in an uncomfortable position. The Times is now obliged to admit, editorially, that the senate revelations of corruption in a section of the American press, are "both plain and damaging."

It is interesting to observe the moral which the Times draws from this little experience. The great New York daily has nothing to say concerning the cesspool in which a "reputable" American paper is shown to have wallowed. The Times is shocked and pained at this "reflection upon the Denver editor's intelligence," meaning, of course, that Ochsian morality can overlook everything except the unpardonable sin of being caught with the goods.

NOW YOU STOP!—

Or We'll Tell Sam Hammersmark!

Despite all arguments against war I'm sure The DAILY WORKER is for preparedness.

Have you noticed that most of the DAILY ads are of restaurants and doctors?

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

THE POWER COLUMN

Advertising THE DAILY WORKER

FOR the first time in America, the English speaking workers have a newspaper which is fulfilling all of the newspaper needs of the working class. During the month which has passed since THE DAILY WORKER was first issued, thousands of letters have come from our readers telling us how much they are enjoying the paper and how enthusiastically workers everywhere are receiving it. THE DAILY WORKER is just the kind of paper which workers have been looking for, and wherever there are intelligent workers who have an understanding of their own interests, THE DAILY WORKER is meeting with a hearty reception.

Making THE DAILY WORKER Known, Greatest Problem.

Because THE DAILY WORKER has merited the name of the greatest labor paper in America and because it is just the kind of newspaper which the workers need and desire, there ought to be at the very least a quarter of a million readers, getting THE DAILY WORKER every day. Of course THE DAILY WORKER is a long way from having such a circulation, but the only reason why THE DAILY WORKER hasn't a circulation running into the hundreds of thousands is that most of the workers in America don't know about it. Advertising our paper is the most important task which DAILY WORKER boosters and readers can perform. If that task is performed there is nothing in the world that can stop THE DAILY WORKER from increasing at an enermous rate and within a very short period, taking its place as the determining influence in the life of the American working class.

If THE DAILY WORKER had a million dollars to spend for advertising, that amount of money could be profitably spent in bringing it before the American workers. But of course THE DAILY WORKER has no such sum; in fact it can afford scarcely any expense for advertising at all. However, THE DAILY WORKER has an advertising asset which is potentially worth many times a million dollars; that is the advertising which THE DAILY WORKER readers and boosters can give if they understand the importance of the matter. To drive home this point, is the purpose of today's Power Column.

Talk it Up.

From time to time, we have carried an ad in our paper headed "Talk it Up". We hope every DAILY WORKER reader has carried out the requests which that advertisement made: to talk about THE DAILY WORKER everywhere, to neighbors and friends, shopmates and fellow unionists. Of tremendous importance is this "word of mouth" advertising. Thousands of workers can be reached by this method who can be reached in no other way. Those who are regular readers of THE DAILY WORKER, who find the paper a benefit to the working class have a duty to perform in informing others less fortunate than themselves about the daily newspaper which carries with it so much of the welfare of American workers. This form of advertising has more value than any other kind. Manufacturers and merchants would pay thousands of dollars to be able to secure it. We readers and boosters of THE DAILY WORKER need do nothing but make up our minds, need go to no trouble or expense, we have only to carry out an obvious and easy task and we have that which is of immeasurable value to any capitalist business undertaking. **Talk up THE DAILY WORKER.**

News Stands and Dealers.

Of course there are thousands of workers who seldom if ever come into contact with the militants. In the course of our activity in behalf of THE DAILY WORKER we must not forget these; they can be reached even if it is more difficult to get to them. One of the best methods in which this "untouched-by-radicalism" section of the working class can be reached is by placing THE DAILY WORKER on the news stands and in stores where newspapers are sold. To do this requires a little time and effort and in the larger cities some little organization. But it can be done as the results achieved by some of THE DAILY WORKER boosters in various sections of the country have shown. Those who would like to render a great service to THE DAILY WORKER and the working class are asked to write to the business office for details regarding this matter.

Y. W. L. and Junior Groups.

Another method which can be successfully used in bringing THE DAILY WORKER to the attention of the large masses of workers is by having the paper sold on the streets by newsboys. One boy calling out THE DAILY WORKER on the streets is worth a dozen news stands carrying the paper. Particularly the Young Workers League and its junior groups can co-operate most effectively with THE DAILY WORKER in this respect. One or two or three live young comrades in every city, selling THE DAILY WORKER on the streets can render a tremendous service to the labor movement and at the same time those who carry out the work can earn good money doing it. Militants who have sons in school can make them into splendid young rebels by encouraging such activity, to say nothing of the service they will be rendering THE DAILY WORKER and the movement. We particularly recommend this matter to the consideration of branches of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League, and City Central Committees. THE DAILY WORKER will be more than glad to render full co-operation and assistance to those who wish to carry on this kind of activity. A post card or letter requesting full details concerning this matter addressed to THE DAILY WORKER will bring an immediate response from us.

Bundle Orders.

During the time of the Weekly Worker, many of its readers were in the habit of ordering regular bundles for sale at union meetings, mass meetings etc. We want to encourage the continuance of this practice. Naturally most workers cannot take a daily bundle and dispose of the papers. But almost every worker, especially those who did take bundle orders of the Weekly can and should take a bundle of THE DAILY once a week. Selling these papers at union meetings and other places where workers meet is wonderful advertising for THE DAILY WORKER. We will be glad to accept orders for regular shipment every Saturday to all those who wish to handle them, to charge at the regular wholesale rate of 3½ cents per copy and to give credit to bundle order agents for all unsold copies.

Get Them to Read; Then to Subscribe.

We have set forth some of what we believe to be the best methods to use in giving publicity and advertising to THE DAILY WORKER. Of course such is not their only purpose. To get new readers for THE DAILY WORKER is in itself giving our paper the best opportunity to fulfill its mission. From the financial point of view however, as well as from the viewpoint of propaganda and education to have these new readers get THE DAILY WORKER only occasionally is not satisfactory. We want the workers to read the paper every day, to become themselves one of the army of DAILY WORKER boosters. First get workers interested in THE DAILY WORKER, then get them to read it, **then get them to subscribe.**

What methods do you think will best help make THE DAILY WORKER grow? What methods have you tried successfully? Write to the Power Column so that others can profit by your experiences.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

There are so many scandals emerging from the Washington cess pool these days that it takes all one's time to keep track of them. A public robbery that in odinary times would draw a streamer headline is liable to find itself tucked away among the death notices. The looting of a million or so is considered small stuff. Such is the fate of the discovery of a nation-wide counterfeit plot involving officers of a large federal reserve bank allied with leaders of the Chicago and New York underworld. It was buried in an obscure corner of the Sunday papers. Only a few million dollars were involved. There is surely some incentive to make good under capitalism. Perhaps this is what the capitalist propagandists have in mind when they say Communism would take away our incentive.

* * * *

There are others who profess to believe in Communism but dread its coming. William Reynolds, of Detroit, member of the Workers Party, approached one Frank Seidel, a member of the Proletarian Party, for a subscription to the DAILY WORKER. Mr. Seidel declined, saying he got all the news of Russia he wanted from the capitalist press; he declared that he knew what to believe and what not to believe. He further stated that workers who become too interested in Communism were unhappy. Not wishing to lay himself open to an attack of revolutionary enthusiasm he refused to subscribe to the DAILY WORKER.

* * * *

If the war veterans demanded honors instead of a bonus, things would be so much easier for Calvin Coolidge and for the ex-soldiers. The easiest decoration to secure is a cross of some kind, from the Iron Cross to the Double Cross. If Sergeant Jake Ellex does not engage in the junk and pig iron to set himself up in business and supply the needs of a respectable trade for the first six months. Hardly a nation in Europe big or little but has kissed and decorated Jake. The following nations have added to his junk pile; France, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, England and the United States. When this hero takes to the street with his jewelry on, he rattles like a two year old Ford on the way to a Hobo picnic.

* * * *

The official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, also a socialist (yellow) paper, has a lengthy editoral on the Indianapolis convention, in which it competes with the slimy Oneal in heaping abuse on the radicals but regrets that the convention did not show the same spirit of toleration to Howat that Gompers showed William F. Dunne at the Portland convention. One of the biggest things, says this renegade socialist, ever done by the American Federation of Labor was to allow Dunne the floor at the convention in order to reply to charges that he was a rebel. Comment on the rantings of such a political pervert would be an insult to the intelligence of our readers and a waste of time.

* * * *

Louise Lawson, another "Broadway Butterfly," met her death under mysterious circumstances. The papers talk of "wealthy men" being involved. Millionaires perhaps! Some time ago another woman of easy virtue met her death in New York. It was learned that a man of millions, son-in-law of Plute Stotesbury of Pennsylvana fame, financial associate of J. P. Morgan, was in the habit of paying "Dot" King, the murdered girl, one thousand dollars a visit. The millionaire was not arrested. He was invited to walk into the office of the district attorney. The case is now forgotten. The millionaire is still at large. Other millionaires are spending the millions produced by the millions of workers in sweat and blood, on the White Ways of the great cities. Capitalist morality! The whole social system stinks in the nostrils of civilization and its hypocrisy is by no means the least obnoxious part of it. Detectives with the brain development of infants go around arresting young children who happen to become interested in the radical movement and the papers squawk about "the red menace" while murder, rape and vice flourish unpunished beneath their very noses.

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THE DAILY WORKER?

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses.—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement

THE DAILY WORKER

LENIN Memorial Editon

LENIN, THE SOUL OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

By MAX BEDACHT.

LENIN is dead.

Words so simple, and yet so awe-inspiring. Slowly we learn to grasp the full significance of the news. The heart of the greatest man of his time no longer beats. The working class has lost its greatest thinker and ablest teacher. The proletarian world revolution is robbed of its outstanding leader.

Lenin the revolutionist was a true son of Russia. Yet he was an internationalist. He assimilated all the experiences that the fertile soil of the native class-struggle in Russia provided. And thru these experiences he helped to open the eyes of the workers of the world as to the real character of the struggle they are engaged in.

Scylla and Carybdis.

He led his party safely thru the Scylla of all kinds of temporary alliances into a position of leadership over the working masses of Russia. He steered the ship of the revolutionary proletariat without loss thru the carybdis of a bourgeois revolution and finally planted the banner of victory of the working class over the vast empire of old Russia, now the United Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lenin's tactical skill treated history to the phenomenon of two revolutions in one: The long delayed last battle of the universal bourgeois revolution; and the first victorious battle of the universal proletarian revolution. And Lenin was the master statesman of this fastest period of development of human society.

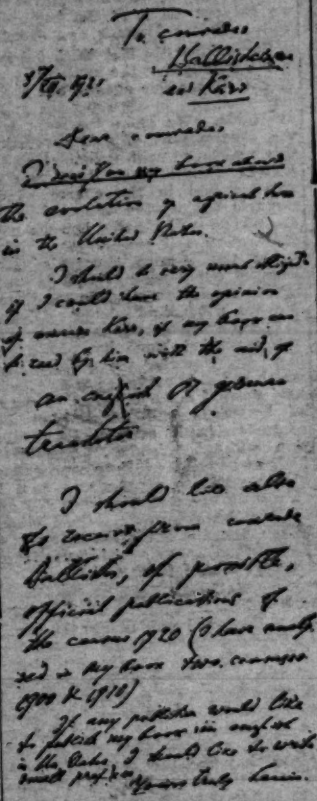
Lenin's Childhood.

Lenin's cradle stood in Simbirsk on the Volga. He was born just about the time when Bismarck built, with blood and iron, the foundation for the upward flight of German capitalism, on April 19, 1870. His father was a teacher whose learning and understanding fostered and encouraged intellectual interests in his family and especially among his children. There even in his childhood Lenin developed and showed already the intellectual honesty which characterized the great leader. The constant spectacle of slavery in the masses around him decided the future of the man. On the 20th of May 1886 Lenin's brother was hanged in the courtyard of the Schluesselburg Bastille, by order of the Czar, for revolutionary activity. Deeply impressed though he was by this terrible event, the fate of his brother could not shake the determination of Vladimir Ilyich to dedicate his life work to the movement of the exploited and downtrodden for their liberation.

In Lenin the man of thought and the man of action found a most perfect unity. For Lenin all the theories of social change were of value only as they served the exploited in their struggle for the change. Lenin personified reconstructed Marxism.

In the rut of stereotyped phrases the socialist movement had lost all substance. And when the great clash came that was to herald the bankruptcy of capitalism, when the crisis of imperialism came in those memorable days of 1914, there was no revolutionary spark to explode the great fraud of capitalism, and crowd the imperialist war off the stage of history. Lenin created the spark. He set off that great blast that tore Russian absolutism to shreds, that tore the basis from under Russian capitalism, the state power, and that drove the first opening wedge into the seemingly impregnable line of defense of world capitalism. Thus he unquestionably hastened the end of the world war.

Letter Written by Lenin



Marx Fights Utopianism.

At a time when the inconsistencies of capitalism formed the basis of endless speculations, when utopian aims and conspiratory plans of action exhausted the physical and mental energies of the revolutionary strata of the workers of Europe, Marx appeared on the scene, awakened the masses from the enervating dreams of utopian speculations and destroyed the futile hopes for the success of proletarian conspiracies. He uncovered the intricate laws of social development. And on the basis of an analysis aided by the knowledge of these laws he proclaimed to the working masses of the world that their emancipation can only be accomplished by themselves. He said to them: Workers of the world, unite!

Upon the rockbed of the scientific accomplishments of Karl Marx the modern Socialist movement was built. Idle speculations into the future were replaced by purposeful action. Purposeless criticism of capitalism was replaced by a scientific analysis and a conscious political struggle against the ruling powers.

Capitalism did not stand still. It pushed on and on in the direction of imperialism. The middle classes and the petty bourgeosie found themselves pressed harder and harder. They learned to hate and fear imperialist capitalist groups. So they, too, indulged in bitter criticism of certain manifestations of capitalism. This caused a great influx of the petty bourgeois elements into the revolutionary workers' movement. This influx made itself felt more and more. The apparent rapid growth of strength of the Second International became its weakness, for it meant the submerging of the revolutionary labor movement in the quagmire of petty bourgeois indecision and vacilation.

Lenin Combats Menshivism.

Lenin foresaw this development. His clear insight into the economic background of all class groupings taught him to recognize the political reflexes of those groupings. To his clear eye petty bourgeois substance could not hide successfully behind revolutionary phrases. As early as 1903 he broke with the Russian Scheidemanns to set up that party which under his leadership fought out the proletarian class struggle in Russia to its logical conclusion by establishing a proletarian state power. In 1904 Lenin introduced to the congress of his party all those practical questions that demanded solution by the revolutionary awakening brewing in Russia: The question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The question of expropriation of the capitalists. Form and essence of revolutionary action. Immediate steps to prepare for the coming revolutionary struggle. Thus the thinker Lenin performed an operation on the official "Socialism" of the Second International not less radical, not less important than the one performed by Karl Marx on utopian Socialism more than a half century ago.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the great leader never shone forth brighter than after the defeat of the revolutionary movement in Russia in 1905. The Mensheviks wailed about a defeated revolution and proposed to replace action by mere propaganda. But Lenin knew not the term, defeated revolution. The proletariat can lose battles in the revolution. But it can not lose its revolution. Action is the only form of struggle that leads to success. Action is the only teacher that gives understanding and self-confidence to the masses. One battle of the revolution is lost. Long live the Revolution!" Lenin nailed to the pillory and held up to the contempt of the workers those charlatans who clothed their petty bourgeois cowardice and hatred of the working class in a pseudo-Marxian wrapper to pass them on, with treacherous intentions, as revolutionary socialism.

Lenin Accepts Facts.

As a man of action Lenin hated phrases, but he paid his respect to facts. His popularity meant nothing to him, success of the revolution everything. The dark days of Brest-Litovsk demonstrated that. Indignation ran high against the impudent proposals of General Hoffmann, the outstanding military member of the German peace commission. Rather die than accept this shameful brigand peace, was the cry. But Lenin stood up against this sentimental wave. He carefully weighed the chances for success of a continued struggle. He came to the conclusion that no amount of sacrifice on the battlefields of German imperialism could save the revolution. It is unworthy of a revolutionist to sacrifice himself to an emotion. The revolution demands our devotion. A continuation of the war is equal to the sacrifice of the revolution. Therefore peace by all means, even a brigand peace.

Lenin was the proletariat's greatest teacher because he was its greatest leader. His maxim was that the working class will learn methods and aims of struggle only in the struggle itself. The Marxist, as a leader, leads the masses on to the highways of experience, and, as a teacher, he interpretes that experience for and to them. The application of that maxim is the essence of Leninism. And Leninism is the secret of success of the Russian revolution, a success gained apparently against terrible odds. Leninism is the guiding principle of the Third International. Leninism accomplishes the tremendous task of clarifying and crystallizing the international revolutionary workers' movement out of the indefinite mass it became under pseudo-Marxian leadership.

Leninism.

Lenin was the undisputed leader of his party and of all Russia. His enemies and especially those who felt the lash of his accusations for their treachery toward the working class explain this leadership by accusing Lenin of dictatorial methods. But it is not the heartless despot who gains the love of millions. The despot is feared, not loved. To convince and to inspire his comrades and his followers, and not to terrorize them, that was his tactic.

Yet he was no sentimentalist. Like a rock he stood and fought for the thing he considered of importance and value to the success of the revolution. He was ruthless against what he considered treacherous and false theories and tactics. But he was patient with the masses that lacked understanding.

Soul of Russian Revolution.

The theoretician, the teacher and the leader of the working class combined in a wonderful harmony in Lenin the revolutionist. Lenin cannot be disassociated from the Russian revolution. Lenin was the head and the soul of that revolution. His convictions supplied hope to it when all seemed hopeless. His resourcefulness supplied new ways and new methods when all seemed lost. His indomitable spirit supplied energy when the long and terrible struggle seemed to have exhausted everybody. He led the revolution. He guarded the revolution. He was the revolution.

Though Lenin is dead, Leninism will live and will lead the proletariat on and on. The revolutionary workers of the world realize the tremendousness of their loss. They close their ranks more tightly then ever. Every individual revolutionist tries to double his energy and activity to make up for the loss.

Over the bier of Lenin the communists the world over, pledge to follow the path that he has hewn as his life work out of the solid rock of the via dolorosa of the working class. And to those of his enemies, who rejoiced at the death of our leader we will demonstrate that Lenin in his death is as terrible to them and to their system as ever he was while alive.

Lenin will live in the memory of mankind forever. His life work has put its stamp upon future society. And the loyalty and love of the revolutionary working masses will complete whatever was left undone at the time of the unexpected death of their great leader Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov, Lenin.

Lenin on the March Action in Germany and the Theory of Offensive

WE can find examples in our struggle against the Menshevists which [illegible] to prove that before the Russian revolution there were people still who doubted that the revolutionary party must start the offensive. When a Social Democrat—at that time we were all called that way—would raise such a doubt, we took up the fight against him and said that he was an opportunist, that he understood nothing about Marxism or about the dialectic of a revolutionary party. Can a Party have any disputes over the entire admissibility of the offensive? Is there a Centrist, or disguised Centrist, who disputes the idea of offensive on principle? This cannot permit of any dispute in any way.

Was it not wrong to begin to speak of the theory of Offensive in Germany when no real offensive had been prepared? The March action is nevertheless a great step forward, notwithstanding its faulty leadership. But that does not matter. Hundreds of thousands of workers fought heroically. Even when the K. A. P. D. (Communist Labor Party of Germany) fought heroically against the capitalist class, we could not but say what Radek said about Max Holz in a Russian article. When anyone, be he even an anarchist, fights heroically against the capitalist class, it already means a great deal. When, however, hundreds of thousands fight against the vile provocation of the Social traitors and the capitalist class—that is a real step forward.

And it is important to criticize the mistakes committed. When anyone, after a struggle of hundreds of thousands, behaves like Levi, he must be expelled. Did we prepare the offensive? (Radek: Not even the defensive.)' Yes, indeed, the offensive existed only in leading articles. This theory, applied to the March Action in Germany in the year 1921 is wrong, we must admit that. But the theory of Offensive in general is not wrong.

A LETTER TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN

By NICOLAI LENIN

(This was the first direct word that came to the American people from Nicolai Lenin after he became the recognized leader of the proletarian world. Early efforts to get it past the censorship lines evidently failed. It arrived in this country in December of 1918.)

Moscow, August. 20, 1918.

COMRADES: A Russian Bolshevik who participated in the revolution of 1905 and for many years afterward lived in your country has offered to transmit this letter to you. I have grasped this opportunity joyfully, for the revolutionary proletariat of America—in so far as it is the enemy of American imperialism—is destined to perform an important task at this time.

Russia Deserted at Brest-Litovsk

Had the Anglo-French and American bourgeoisie accepted the Soviet invitation to participate in peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, instead of leaving Russia to the mercy of brutal Germany, a just peace without annexations and indemnities, a peace based upon complete equality could have been forced upon Germany, and millions of lives might have been saved. Because they hoped to re-establish the Eastern Front by once more drawing us into the whirlpool of warfare, they refused to attend peace negotiations and gave Germany a free hand to cram its shameful terms down the throat of the Russian people. It lay in the power of the Allied countries to make the Brest-Litovsk negotiations the forerunner of a general peace. It ill becomes them to throw the blame for the Russo-German peace upon our shoulders. . . .

The workers of the whole world, in whatever country they may live, rejoice with us and sympathize with us, applaud us for having burst the iron ring of imperialistic agreements and treaties, for having dreaded no sacrifice, however great, to free ourselves, for having established ourselves as a socialist republic, even so rent asunder and plundered by German imperialists, for having raised the banner of peace, the banner of Socialism over the world. What wonder that we are hated by the capitalist class the world over. But this hatred of imperialism and the sympathy of the class-conscious workers of all countries give us assurance of the righteousness of our cause.

Must Make Sacrifice for Revolution

He is no Socialist who cannot understand that one cannot and must not hesitate to bring even that greatest of sacrifices, the sacrifice of territory, that one must be ready to accept even military defeat at the hands of imperialism, in the interests of victory over the bourgeosie, in the interests of a transfer of power to the working class. For the sake of "their" cause, that is for the conquest of world-power, the imperialists of England and Germany have not hesitated to ruin a whole row of nations, from Belgium to Servia to Palestine to Mesopotamia. Shall we then hesitate to act in the name of the liberation of the workers of the world from the yoke of capitalism, in the name of a general honorable peace; shall we wait until we can find a way that entails no sacrifice; shall we be afraid to begin the fight until an easy victory is assured; shall we place the integrity and safety of this "fatherland" created by the bourgeoisie over the interests of the international socialist revolution? . . .

The great Russian revolutionist, Tchernychewski, once said: "Political activity is not as smooth as the pavement of the Novski Prospect." He is no revolutionist who would have the revolution of the proletariat only under the "condition" that it proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner, that the proletarians of all countries immediately go into action, that guarantees against defeat be given beforehand, that the revolution go forward along the broad, free, straight path to victory, that there shall not be here and there the heaviest sacrifices, that we shall not have to lie in wait in besieged fortresses, shall not have to climb up along the narrowest paths, the most impassable, winding, dangerous mountain roads. He is no revolutionist, he has not yet freed himself from the pedantry of bourgeois intellectualism, he will fall back, again and again, into the camp of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie.

Hypocritical Accusations

They are little more than imitators of the bourgeoisie, these gentlemen who delight in holding up to us the "chaos" of the revolution, the "destruction" of industry, the unemployment, the lack of food. Can there be anything more hypocritical than such accusations from people who greeted and supported the imperialistic war and made common cause with Kerensky when he continued the war? Is not this imperialistic war the cause of all our misfortune? The revolution that was borne by the war must necessarily go on thru the terrible difficulties and sufferings that war created, thru this heritage of destruction and reactionary mass murder. To accuse us of "destruction" of industries and "terror" is hypocrisy or clumsy pedantry, and shows an incapability of understanding the most elemental fundamentals of the raging, climactic force of the class struggle called revolution.

In words our accusers "recognize" this kind of class struggle, in deeds they revert again and again to the middle class utopia of "class-harmony" and the mutual "interdependence" of classes upon one another. In reality the class struggle in revolutionary times has always inevitably taken on the form of civil war, and civil war is unthinkable without the worst kind of destruction, without terror and limitations of the form of democracy in the interests of the war.

America's' Revolutionary Tradition

The best representatives of the American proletariat—those representatives who have repeatedly given expression of their full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviki—are the expression of this revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people. This tradition originated in the war of liberation against the English in the Eighteenth and the civil war in the Nineteenth Century. Industry and commerce in 1870 were in a much worse position than in 1860. But where can you find an American so pedantic, so absolutely idiotic as to deny the revolutionary and progressive significance of the American civil war in 1860-1865?

The representatives of the bourgeoisie understand very well that the overthrow of slavery was well worth the five years of civil war, the depth of destruction, devastation and terror that were its accompaniment. But these same gentlemen and the reform socialists who have allowed themselves to be cowed by the bourgeoisie and tremble at the thought of a revolution, cannot, nay, will not, see the necessity and righteousness of a civil war in Russia, tho it is facing a far greater task, the work of abolishing capitalist wage-slavery and overthrowing the rule of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeoisie Used Terror

We are accused of having brought devastation upon Russia. Who is it that makes these accusations? The train-bearers of the bourgeoisie, of that same bourgeoisie that almost completely destroyed the culture of Europe that has dragged the whole continent back to barbarism, that has brought hunger and destruction to the world. This bourgeoisie now demands that we find a different basis for our revolution than that of destruction, that we shall not build it up upon the ruins of war, with human beings degraded and brutalized by years of warfare. O, how human, how just is this bourgeoisie!

Its servants charge us with the use of terroristic methods. . . . Have the English forgotten their 1649, the French, their 1793? Terror was just and justified when it was employed by the bourgeoisie for its own purposes against feudal domination. But terror becomes criminal when working men and poverty stricken peasants dare to use it against the bourgeoisie. Terror was just and justified when it was used to put one exploiting minority in the place of another. But terror becomes horrible and criminal when it is used to abolish all exploiting minorities, when it is employed in the cause of the actual majority, in the cause of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat, of the working class and the poor peasantry.

Mass Slaughter in World War

The bourgeoisie of international imperialism has succeeded in slaughtering 10 millions, in crippling 20 millions in its war. Should our war, the war of the oppressed and the exploited, against oppressors and exploiters cost a half or a whole million victims in all countries, the bourgeoisie would still maintain that the victims of the world war died a righteous death, that those of the civil war were sacrificed for a criminal cause.

But the proletariat, even now, in the midst of the horrors of war, is learning the great truth that all revolutions teach, the truth that has been handed down to us by our best teachers, the founders of modern Socialism. From them we have learned that a successful revolution is inconceivable unless it breaks the resistance of the exploiting class. When the workers and the laboring peasants took hold of the powers of state, it became our duty to quell the resistance of the exploiting class. We are proud that we have done it, that we are doing it. We only regret that we did not do it at the beginning, with sufficient firmness and decision.

Force Must Be Met With Force

We realize that the mad resistance of the bourgeoisie against the socialist revolution in all countries is unavoidable. We know too, that with the development of this revolution, this resistance will grow. But the proletariat will break down this resistance and in the course of its struggle against the bourgeoisie the proletariat will finally become ripe for victory and power.

Let the corrupt bourgeois press trumpet every mistake that is made by our revolution out into the world. We are not afraid of our mistakes. The beginning of the revolution has not sanctified humanity. It is not to be expected that the working class which has been exploited and forcibly held down by the clutches of want, of ignorance and degradation for centuries should conduct its revolution without mistakes. The dead body of bourgeois society cannot simply be put into a coffin and buried. It rots in our midst, poisons the air we breathe, pollutes our lives, clings to the new, the fresh, the living with a thousand threads and tendrils of old customs, of death and decay.

We Learn By Mistakes

But for every hundred of our mistakes that are heralded into the world by the bourgeoisie and its sycophants, there are ten thousand great deeds of heroism, greater and more heroic because they seem so simple and unpretentious, because they take place in the every-day life of the factory districts or in secluded villages, because they are the deeds of people who are not in the habit of proclaiming their every success to the world, who have no opportunity to do so.

But even if the contary were true—I know, of course, that this is not so—but even if we had committed 10,000 mistakes to every 100 wise and righteous deeds, yes, even then our revolution would be great and invincible. And it will go down in the history of the world as triumphant. For the first time in the history of the world not the minority, not alone the rich and the educated, but the real masses, the huge majority of the working class itself, are building up a new world, are deciding the most difficult questions of social organization out of their own experience.

Every mistake that is made in this work, in this honestly conscientious co-operation of ten million plain workingmen and peasants in the re-creation of their entire lives—every such mistake is worth thousands and millions of "faultless" successes of the exploiting minority in outwitting and taking advantage of the laboring masses. For only thru these mistakes can the workers and peasants learn to organize their new existence, to get along without the capitalist class. Only thus will they be able to blaze their way thru thousands of hindrances to victorious socialism.

Mistakes are being made by our workmen in their revolutionary activity, who, in a few short months, have placed practically all of the larger factories and works under state ownership, and are now learning, from day to day, under the greatest difficulties, to conduct the management of entire industries, to reorganize industries already organized, to overcome the deadly resistance of laziness and middle class reaction and egotism. Stone upon stone they are building the foundation for a new social community, the self-discipline of labor, the new rule of the labor organizations of the working class over their members.

Pioneed Work

Mistakes are being made in their revolutionary activity by the Soviets which were first created in 1905 by the gigantic upheaval of the masses. The Workmens' and Peasants' Soviets are a new type of state, a new highest form of democracy, a particular form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a mode of conducting the business of the state without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie. For the first time democracy is placed at the service of the masses, of the workers, and ceases to be democracy for the rich.

Hollowness of Bourgeois Democracy

While the old bourgeois democratic constitutions, for instance, proclaimed formal equality and the right of free assemblage, the constitution of the Soviet Republic repudiates the hypocrisy of a formal equality of all human beings. When the bourgeois republicans overturned feudal thrones, they did not recognize the rules of formal equality of monarchists. Since we here are concerned with the task of overthrowing the bourgeoisie, only fools or traitors will insist on the formal equality of the bourgeoisie. The right of free assemblage is not worth an iota to the workman and to the peasant when all better meeting places are in the hands of the bourgeoisie. Our Soviets have taken over all usable buildings in the cities and towns out of the hands of the rich and have placed them at the disposal of the workmen and peasants for meeting and organization purposes. That is how our right of assemblage looks—for the workers. That is the meaning and content of our Soviet, of our socialist constitution.

And for this reason we are firmly convinced that the Soviet Republic, whatever misfortune may still lie in store for it, is unconquerable.

It is unconquerable because every blow that comes from the powers of madly raging imperialism, every new attack by the international bourgeoisie will bring new, and hitherto unaffected strata of working men and peasants into the fight, will educate them at the cost of the greatest sacrifice, making them hard as steel, awakening new heroism in the masses.

International Revolution Delayed

We know that it may take a long time before help can come from you, comrades, American Workingmen, for the development of the revolution in the different countries proceeds along various paths, with varying rapidity (how should it be otherwise!). We know full well that the outbreak of the European proletarian revolution may take many weeks to come, quickly as it is ripening in these days. We are counting on the inevitability of the international revolution. But that does not mean that we count upon its coming at some definite, nearby date. We have experienced two great revolutions in our own country, that of 1905 and that of 1917, and we know that revolutions can come neither at a word of command nor according to prearranged plans. We know that circumstances alone have pushed us, the proletariat of Russia, forward, that we have reached this new stage in the social life of the world not because of our superiority but because of the peculiarly reactionary character of Russia. But until the outbreak of the international revolution, revolutions in individual countries may still meet with a number of serious setbacks and overthrows.

Soviet Russia Invincible

And yet we are certain that we are invincible, for humanity will not emerge from this imperialistic massacre broken in spirit, it will triumph. Ours was the first country to break the chains of imperialistic warfare. We broke them with the greatest sacrifice, but they are broken. We stand outside of imperialistic duties and considerations, we have raised the banner of the fight for the complete overthrow of imperialism for the world.

We are in a beleaguered fortress, so long as no other international socialist revolution comes to our assistance with its armies. But these armies exist, they are stronger than ours, they grow, they strive, they become more invincible the longer imperialism with its brutalities continues. Workingmen the world over are breaking with their betrayers, with their Gompers and their Scheidemanns. Inevitably labor is approaching communistic Bolshevistic tactics, is preparing for the proletarian revolution that alone is capable of preserving culture and humanity from destruction. We are invincible. The proletarian Revolution is invincible.

THE FATHERLAND AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL

By NICOLAI LENIN

(Lenin wrote this article on Nov. 1, 1914. The idea of the Third International is expressed for the first time in this article.)

THE question of the fatherland—this is meant for the opportunists—cannot be considered properly while the concretely historical character of this war is ignored. This was is an imperialist war, that is, a war of the epoch of the most advanced form of capitalism, the epoch of the consummation and end of capitalism. The working class first has to "establish" itself within the national frame-work, says the Communist Manifesto, while pointing out at the same time the limits and conditions of our recognition of nationality and fatherland as the indispensable forms of the capitalist system as well as of the capitalist fatherland. The Opportunists distort this truth; and that which holds true for the epoch of capitalism's start they transfer to the epoch of the end of Capitalism. But Karl Marx speaks clearly and distinctly of this epoch, and of the tasks of the working class in the fight to destroy, not feudalism, but capitalism. He says: "The workers have no fatherland." It is clear enough why the Opportunists are afraid to recognize this truth of Socialism, or why they are afraid, for the most part, even to take it openly into account. The Socialist movement cannot be victorious within the old framework of the fatherland. It creates new, higher forms of human co-operation, for the justified needs and forward looking endeavors of the laboring masses of every nationality will be gratified for the first time by international unity, with the elimination of the present national limitations. The attempts of the present capitalist class to separate and to split the workers by means of hypocritical arguments of "defense of the fatherland" will be answered by the class-conscious workers with new and ever new and repeated attempts to restore the unity of the workers in the fight for the overthrow of the rule of the capitalist class of all nations.

The capitalist class deceives the masses and cloaks every imperialist predatory attack with the old ideology of "national war." The working class exposes this deception and proclaims the slogan: conversion of imperialist war into civil war. In fact this slogan was the object of the Stuttgart and Basle resolutions which did not foresee war in general, but precisely the present war; these resolutions did not speak of "defense of fatherland," but of "hastening the collapse of capitalism," of the utilization of the crisis created thru the war, and utilization of the example of the Commune. The Commune was a transformation of a national war into a civil war.

Such a transformation is of course, not easy and cannot take place "by desire" of single parties. But it is just this transformation which is inherent in the objective conditions of capitalism in general and the epoch of the end of capitalism in particular. And Socialists must act in this sense, and only in this sense. Not to vote for war credits, not to aid and abet the chauvinism of one's "own" country (or of the allied countries), but to fight in the first place against the chauvinism of one's "own" capitalist class, not to confine oneself to legal forms when the crisis is an actuality and the capitalist class itself has done away with the very legality which it created—that is the direction which leads to civil war and which at one moment or another even of the present European conflagration may lead to civil war.

The war is no accident, not a "sin," as the Christian clergymen believe (who preach patriotism, humanity and peace exactly like the opportunists), but an inevitable stage of capitalism, just as much justified a form of capitalist existence as peace. The war of the present is a people's war. But it does not follow from this truth that we must swim with the "people's current" of chauvinism; but on the contrary, in war times, in the midst of war, the class antagonisms by which the nations are lacerated will continue and will come to the surface. Refusal to serve in the army, military strike, etc., is simply idiotic, a deplorable and cowardly dream of unarmed struggle against the armed capitalist class, a fancy that capitalism can be done away with without a desperate civil war or a series of wars. The propaganda of class struggle remains even in war a duty of Socialists. The work which aims for the transformation of the national war into civil war is the only Socialist war in the period of imperialist, armed clash of the capitalist class of all nations. Down with the priestly, sentimental and deluding dreams of "Peace at any price!" We must raise the banner of civil war. Imperialism has staked the destiny of European culture. If there are not a series of successful revolutions, this war will be followed by other wars—the myth of the "last war" is a flat, injurious fairy-tale, a petty bourgeois "mythology." Today or tomorrow, after the present war if not during it—in this war or the next war, the proletarian banner of civil war will rally, not only hundreds of thousands of class-conscious workers, but also millions of semi-proletarians and petty bourgeois at present misled by chauvinism, who are not only terrified and disgusted by the frightfulness of war but are being taught, enlightened, awakened, organized, steeled; and they will be prepared for war against the capitalist class of their "own" country as well as of "foreign" countries.

The Second International is dead, vanquished by Opportunism. Down with Opportunism and long live a Second International purified of its "deserters" as well as of Opportunism!

The Second International has done its share of useful work of preparation in organizing the proletarian masses during the long "period of peace," during the cruellest capitalist enslavement and the most rapid capitalist advance in the third part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. Upon the Third International devolves the task of organizing the forces of the working class for the revolutionary onslaught against the capitalist government: for civil war against the capitalist class of all countries, to secure political power and the victory of Socialism!

Lenin

By SIMON FELSHIN

In the Children's Homes
The orphans are weeping
For their father, who is dead.
The men of the Red Army
Stand at attention.
The men of the Red Army
Who never bow their heads
Are bowed with grief.

I am standing in the snow,
I am there in Moscow.
We are eight abreast waiting.
My heart is lying in the snow
Waiting to see Lenin.
I go by and look at his face,
It is the last time,
Our leader is lying dead.

I know in Russia
Humble women are wailing,
Men are weeping.

I know in Russia
The peasants are grieving,
Because Ilyitch is dead.

In the whole world
There is mourning
In the homes of the poor.
A rending cry arises from the lower depths.

The cautious ones in our midst say:
"We must make Lenin's retreats."
We reply:
"First make Lenin's advances."

Our enemies say:
"Lenin, the dictator."
Our answer is:
"Lenin, the leader."

The wiseacres say:
"It's all over with Russia."
But we answer:
"Leninism lives."

Lenin on De Leon

Told By ARTHUR RANSOME

LENIN said he had read in an English Socialist paper a comparison of his own theories with those of an American, Daniel Le Leon. He had then borrowed some of De Leon's pamphlets from Reinstein (who belonged to the party which De Leon founded in America), read them for the first time, and was amazed to see how far and how early De Leon had pursued the same train of thought as the Russians. His theory that representation should be by industries, not by areas, was already the germ of the Soviet system. He remembered seeing De Leon at an International Conference. De Leon made no impression at all, a gray old man, quite unable to speak to such an audience, but evidently a much bigger man than he looked, since his pamphlets were written before the experience of the Russian Revolution of 1905. Some days afterwards I noticed that Lenin had introduced a few phrases of De Leon, as if to do honor to his memory, into the draft of the new programme of the Communist Party.

THE LIGHT OF LENINISM

TROTZKY'S MESSAGE

"With the light of Leninism in our hand, we shall find the true road, by collective thought and collective will."

LENIN THE REALIST - - -

By KARL RADEK

LIKE everything else in nature, Lenin was born, has developed, has grown. When Vladimir Ilyitch once observed me glancing through a collection of his articles written in the year 1903, which had just been published, a sly smile crossed his face, and he remarked with a laugh: "It is very interesting to read what stupid felolws we were!" But I do not here intend to compare the shape of Lenins skull at the age of 10, 20, or 30, with the skull of that man who presided over the sessions of the Central Committee of the Party or the Council of Peoples' Commissars. Here it is not a question of Lenin as leader, but as a living human being. P. B. Axelrod, one of the fathers of Menshevism, who hates Lenin from the bottom of his soul—Axelrod's case is an excellent example of how love can change to hate—related, in one of the philippics with which he sought to convince me of the harmfulness of Bolshevism in general and of Lenin in particular, how Lenin went abroad for the first time, and how he went walking and bathing with him. "I felt at that time," said Axelrod, "that here was a man who would become the leader of the Russian Revolution. Not only was he an educated Marxist—there were many of these—but he knew what he wanted to do and how it was to be done. There was something of the smell of Russian earth about him." Pavel Borisovitch Axelrod is a bad politician, he does not smell of the earth. He is one who reasons at home in his own study, and the whole tragedy of his life conissts of the fact that at a time when there was no labor movement in Russia, he thought out the lines upon which such a labor movement sohuld develop, and when it developed on different lines, he was frightfully offended, and today, he continues to roar with rage, at the disobedient child. But people often observe in others, that which is lacking in themselves, and Axelord's words with regard to Lenin grasp with unsurpassable acuteness precisely those characteristics which make Lenin a leader.

Must know Labor Movement

It is impossible to be a leader of the working class without knowing the whole history of the class. The leaders of the labor movement must know the history of the labor movement, without this knowledge there can be no leader, just as nowadays there can be no great general who could be victorious with the least expenditure of force unless he knew the history of strategy. The history of strategy is not a collection of recipes as to how to win a war, for a situation once described never repeats itself. But the mind of the General becomes practiced in strategy by its express study; this study renders him elastic in war, permits him to observe the dangers and possibilities which the empirically trained general cannot see. The history of the labor movement does not tell us what to do, but it makes it possible to compare our position with situations which have already been experienced by our class, so that in various decisive moments we are enabled to see our path clearly, and to recognize approaching danger.

But we cannot get to know the history of the labor movement without being thorely acquainted with the history of capitalism, with its mechanism in all its economic and political phenomena. Lenin knew the history of capitalism as do but few of Marx's pupils. Lenin has independently grasped and thought out the theory of historical materialism as no one else has been able to do, for the reason that he has studied it with the same object in view by which Marx was actuated when creating the theory.

Lenin entered the movement as the embodiment of the Will to Revolution, and he studied Marxism, the evolution of capitalism, and the evolution of socialism, from the point of view of their revolutionary significance. Plekhanov was a revolutionist, too, but he was not possessed by the Will to Revolution, and despite his great importance as a teacher of the Russian Revolution, he could only teach its algebra and not its arithmetic. Herein lies the point of transition from Lenin the theorist to Lenin the politician.

Combines Marxism with Strategy

Lenin combined Marxism with the general working class strategy, but at the same time he applied it concretely to that strategic task involving the fate of the Russian working class. Herein lies the whole of Lenin's genius: in his utmost intensity of intimate contact with his field of activity.

I must take some other opportunity of debating why so great a mind as that of Rosa Luxemburg was not capable of understanding the correctness of Lenin's principles on the origin of Bolshevism; I can only outline the fact. Rosa Luxemburg did not grasp concretely the economic and political difference between the fighting conditions of the Russian proletariat and those of the proletariat of Western Europe. Therefore she inclined to Menshevism in the year 1904. Menshevism regarded historically, was the policy of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia, and of those strata of the proletarait most closely related to the petty bourgeoisie.

Today it is most interesting to read the controversy on the famous first paragraph of the Party Statutes, the paragraph which led to the split of the Social Democratic Party into Bolsheviki and Mensheviki. At that time Lenin's demand, that only the members of illegal organizations were to be counted as party members, appeared highly sectarian. But what was the real point in question? Lenin sought to prevent the confused ideas of certain intellectuals from determining the policy of the labor party. Before the first revolution, any malcontent of a physician or lawyer who happened to have read Marx styled himself a social democrat, altho at bottom he was only a liberal. Even when they entered an illegal organization, even when they had broken with their petty-bourgeois way of living, history shows many intellectuals to have remained liberals at the bottom of their souls. But the limitation of the Party to such persons as were willing to face the dangers of belonging to an illegal organization, had undoubtedly the advantage of lessening the danger of bourgeois ascendancy in the labor party, and permitted the revolutionary ray emanating from the working class to penetrate the party organizations, however much filled with intellectual elements. But in order to be able to grasp this, in order to be even prepared to split the Party on this account, it was necessary to be as closely bound up with Russian realities as was Lenin, in his capacity of Russian Marxist and Russian revolutionist. And if this was not fully clear to many a good Marxist in the years 1903 and 1904, it became clear enough from the moment when Axelrod began to mix up the class struggle of the proletariat against the Russian bourgeoisie with the famous agrarian campaign, that is, with the appearance of workers at liberal banquets for the double purpose of: getting to know the bourgeoisie, and of becoming filled with hate against the capitalist class which, as is well known, had never seen the working class except at the banquet; moreover, the capitalists were to be thus educated into a comprehension of the necessity of furthering general national interests.

Applies Common Sense.

Lenin's way of knowing Russian actuality is another point in which he differs from all others who have stretched out their hands towards the sceptre of leadership over the Russian proletariat. Not only does he know Russian actuality, he sees and feels it as well. At every turning point in the history of the Party, and especially at the moment when we seized power, and the fate of 150 million people hung on the decisions of the Party, I have always been amazed at Lenin's store of what the English call "common sense." It may be remarked that when we are speaking of a human being of whom we are convinced that his like will not occur for a century, it is but a poor compliment to praise his common sense. But it is in just this that his greatness as a politician lies. When Lenin has to decide on an important question, he does not think of abstract historical categories, he does not think of ground rents, of surplus values, of absolutism or liberalism. He thinks of Sobakevitch, of Gessen, of Sydor from the Tver Province, of the Putilov worker, of the policeman on the street, and he thinks of the effect of the measure on the Mujik Sydor and on the workman Onufria, as bearers of the revolution.

And I shall never forget my talk with Ilyitch before the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Every argument which we brought up against the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace rebounded from him like peas from a wall. He employed the simplest argument: A war cannot be conducted by a party of good revolutionists who, having seized their own bourgeoisie by the throat, is not capable of closing a bargain with the German bourgeoisie. The mujik must carry on the war. "But don't you see that the Mujik voted against the war?" Lenin asked me. "Excuse me, when and how did he vote against it?" "He voted with his feet, he is running away from the front." And for him that settled the matter. That we would not be able to agree with German imperialism, this Lenin knew as well as everybody else, but when he spoke in favor of the Brest pause for breath, he did not conceal from the masses for a single moment the sufferings which were bound to follow. But it was no worse than the immediate breakdown of the Russian Revolution; it gave us a shadow of hope, a pause for breath, if only but a few months, and this was the decisive moment. It was necessary that the Mujik should touch with his hands the earth which the revolution had given him; it was necessary that he be confronted with the danger of losing this earth, for then he would defend it.

Let us take another example. It was at the time of our defeat in the Polish war, when negotiations were taken up at Riga. At that time I went abroad, and before leaving I paid Ilyitch a visit, in order to speak with him on the differences of opinion which had arisen between us on the relatons to the trade unions. Just as Lenin held the Mujik from the Riazan Province before his mental vision when deciding on the Brest peace, knowing that this Mujik was the decisive personality on the drams of war, in the same manner he placed himself in the position of the plain workman as soon as it was a question of transition from civil war to economic reconstruction, for without this plain workman no economic reconstruction is possible. How did he put the question to himself? The Party meeting discussed the role played by the trade unions in political economy; there were controversies on syndicalism and eclectism. But what Lenin saw was the victimized workman, enduring unheard of and indescribable sufferings, and now called upon to reconstitute political economy. That the economic reconstruction was an imperative necessity, that we had to assemble all our forces, and that we had the right to call upon the working class to take part in the work, all this appeared incontestable to him, but it was a question whether we should begin with this at once, whether we should withdraw thousands of our best comrades from the army, where they had accustomed themselves to commanding, and send them back into the factories at once. Nothing would be produced by pursuing such tactics. "They must have a rest, they are very tired." Such was Lenin's decisive argument. He saw before him the real Russian worker, as he was in the winter of 1921, and he felt what was possible and what was not possible.

Not Blind to Reality.

Marx, in the introduction to his Critique of Political Economy, states that history only sets itself such tasks as it can fulfill. This means, in other words, that only he who grasps what tasks are historically capable of fulfilment at a given moment, and who does not fight for the desired, but for the possible can become the instrument of history. Lenin's greatness lies in the fact that he never permits himself to be blinded to a reality when it is in process of transformation, by any preconceived formula, and that he has the courage to throw yesterday's formula overboard as soon as it disturbs his grasp of this reality. Before our seizure of power, we issued as revolutionary internationalists, the slogan of the peoples' peace against the government's peace. And suddenly we found ourselves in the position, of a Workers' Government surrounded by peoples that had not yet succeeded in overthrowing their capitalist governments. "How can we conclude a peace with the Hohenzollern government?" was a question put by many comrades. Lenin answered mischieviously: "You are worse than hens. A hen cannot make up its mind to step over a circle drawn around it with chalk. But it can at least justify itself by the assertion that this circle was drawn by a strange hand. But we have drawn up our formula with our own hands, and now you see the formula only, and not the reality. Our formula of peace to be concluded by the peoples, has for its object the awakening of the masses against the military and capitalist government. Now you want us to go to ruin, and to let the capitalist governments carry off the victory in the name of our revolutionary formula.

Lenin's greatness lies in his aiming at goals arising out of realities. In this reality he sees a powerful steed which will carry him to his goal, and he trusts himself to it. But he never abandons himself to his dreams. This is not all. His genius contains another trait: After he has set himself a certain goal, he seeks for the means leading to this goal thru reality; he is not content with having fixed his aim, he thinks out concretely and completely everything necessary for the attainment of that aim. He does not merely work out a plan of campaign, but the whole organization of the campaign at the same time. Our organizers, who are organizers only, have often laughed at Lenin as an organizer. Anyone seeing how Illyitch works at home, in his room, or at the Council of Peoples, Commissars, might think it impossible to find a worse organizer. Not only has he no staff of secretaries to prepare his material, but up to now he has never even learned to dictate to a stenographer, and gazes at the pen he is writing with, something like a Mujik from the Don district gazes at the first moter-car he sees. But show us in the whole Party one single individual capable of realizing within decades this central idea on the reform of our bureaucratic apparatus, altho this reform is invitable if we do not want the Mujik, indignant against officialdom, to begin to howl. We all know our bureaucratic apparatus, we all cry out against the scandalous state of affairs named by comrade Steklov (chief editor of the Izvestia), with all the delicacy of a semi-official organ: "slight defects of Soviet mechanism." But which one of the party leaders puts himself the question: The new economic policy has created a fresh basis for an alliance between proletarat and peasantry; how are we to prevent bureaucracy from destroying this alliance? But the great politician of the Russian proletariat, prevented by his illness from going thru his daily routine, thought of the central question of state organization, and worked out the plan of the struggle for decades in advance. But this is only the preliminary draft —details are dependent on the confirmation of experience. But the more attention we devote to this superficial draft, the more plainly we see that in Lenin's personality the great politician and the great political organizer are combined.

Afterword to "The State and Revolution"

By NICOLAI LENIN.

This little book was written in August and September, 1917. I had already drawn up the plan for the next, the seventh chapter, on the experiences of the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917. But, apart from the title, I had not succeeded in writing a single line of the chapter, being prevented therefrom by a political crisis—the eve of the November Revolution of 1917. Such a hindrance can only be welcomed. However, this final part of the book devoted to the lessons of the Russian Revolution of 1905 and 1917, will probably have to be put off for a long time. It is more pleasant and more useful to live thru the experience of a revolution than to write about it.—The Author.

Petrograd (Nov. 30) Dec. 12, 1917.